

ARCTIC RUSS JOIN ALLIES

WIRE STRIKE CALLED OFF ON PLEA BY U. S.

Head of Telegraphers Cancels Order for Walkout.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—[Special.]—In response to urgent pleas by Secretary of Labor Wilson and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, S. J. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, tonight called off the strike of his organization set for tomorrow morning.

Secretary Wilson appealed to the telegraphers' chief not to allow interference with the transmission of messages "of vital consequence in the prosecution of the war," and reminded him that adjustment of the union grievance will be afforded by government action of the telegraph companies under the terms of the legislation now in the process of framing.

Seconded by Gompers, Koenekamp seconded Secretary Wilson's appeal and urged Mr. Koenekamp to "avoid any hindrance to our government's war" program even in the slightest degree.

The administration action, to stave off the strike was taken following the passage of the senate yesterday to take immediate action on the resolution authorizing the president to take over the telegraph companies for the remainder of the war.

Mr. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, Chicago, after a protracted discussion of the situation obtained the union president's promise to delay the strike.

Message from Wilson. Secretary Wilson previously had telegraphed Mr. Koenekamp as follows: "Washington, D. C., July 7, 1918. Mr. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, Chicago, Ill. I earnestly request, in view of the general situation and the imperative necessity of avoiding interference with the prompt transmission of communications which may be of vital importance in the prosecution of the war, that steps be taken to prevent any strike being taken until such time as the government may see fit to exercise the strike for the circumstances surrounding the situation have materially changed.

IF HE DUBS THIS DRIVE, IT'S ALL UP WITH HIM



EXTRY! EXTRY! THEY'VE TAKEN MICKEY FINN

Mickey Finn was arrested last night and lodged in the South Chicago police station.

Mickey, also known as Mike, runs a hut at One Hundred and Fifteenth street and the Calumet river. He and his housekeeper, Millie Schuber, and twenty customers were swooped down on by the police and all taken to the station.

Mickey and the woman were charged with running a disorderly house and selling liquor without formal authorization by those duly elected, appointed or otherwise chosen to say who may or may not.

The others were charged with being inmates, etc., etc.

Church People to Fight Any Anti-Lid Candidate

At the Irving Park Baptist church last night the congregation pledged to oppose any legislative candidate who does not openly favor ratification of the national prohibition amendment.

Chilean Cabinet Quits After 76 Days' Service

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 7.—The Chilean cabinet has resigned after seventy-six days' service.

DWELLINGS PUT ON COAL RATIONS

Next Winter's Coal to Be Furnished on Scientific Basis.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Rationing of coal to householders was announced tonight by the fuel administration as among plans designed to prevent a threatened shortage of coal next winter.

Each domestic consumer will be allowed only as much coal as is found to be scientifically necessary to heat his home to 68 degrees, provided every conservation rule has been obeyed.

The allowance for each householder, the announcement said, will be sufficient for comfort, but the thoughtless and wasteful consumer who finds his allowance gone before the end of the winter will have only himself to thank if he has no fuel with which to heat his home.

All consumers who have obtained a quantity of coal in excess of their allotments or who by doctored or misrepresentation have violated any rules or regulations of the fuel administration will be prosecuted.

"This system," said the administration's statement, "will be drastic and will introduce conditions new to the country; it will be no more drastic, however, than conditions demand in the interest of all concerned. No one will be deprived of coal actually needed for heating, but no one will be allowed fuel for waste or extravagance."

Posthumous Citation for Former Football Star

PARIS, July 7.—A posthumous citation of Arthur Blumenthal, a member of the Lafayette academy and formerly one of the best known football players at Princeton university, who was killed June 7, appears in the Official Journal today. It reads: "Arthur Blumenthal, an American pilot of first rank, volunteered for the Foreign legion in order to serve in the aviation service of France. He made himself remarkable from the beginning by his spirit, discipline, and judicious courage."

ROYAL PALACE AT COBLENZ IS STRUCK BY BOMB

BASEL, Switzerland, July 7.—The bombardment of Coblenz, capital of Rhenish Prussia, on Friday by British airmen was the most severe of the war, although the work of the airmen was hampered by the presence of a fog.

The northern portion of the railway station and the famous Iron bridge were seriously damaged. A bomb fell in the center of the bridge across the Moselle river and another on the royal palace.

South German newspapers state that twelve persons were killed and twenty-three wounded in Coblenz, but make no mention of the fortress Ehrenbreitstein, across the Rhine, where bombs fell among soldiers. Since the war began this fortress has always been full of recruits.

THREE KILLED IN BATTLE WITH ARMY DESERTERS

Little Rock, Ark., July 7.—Three persons were killed today in two pitched battles between officers and a band of twenty-five or more alleged deserters and their supporters in a woods eight miles west of Heber Springs, Ark.

Camp Pike has been asked to furnish soldiers to aid in the man hunt. The dead are Porter Hanswood, a chauffeur, Tom Atkinson, aged 55, and his son, aged 15.

Week's Coal Output Is Over Twelve Million Tons

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Bituminous coal production showed an increase during the week ending June 29, the output being the second highest of any week in the country's history, figures made public by the fuel administration tonight show. The week's output was 12,465,000 tons, compared with 12,000,000 tons the week before and 12,000,000 tons during the banner week.

LATE NEWS BULLETINS

MILAN, July 7.—According to the Berne correspondent of the Secolo, there arrived at Berne last week an important Austrian personage delegated by the circles in close touch with the emperor to sound the allied representatives as to the basis of peace negotiations between the entente and Austria.

The emissary found every door shut in his face and promptly concluded there was nothing doing. He is said now to have returned to Vienna.

Of course the Austrian government will deny this story. It is easier to deny than to admit a failure.

Austria is now sitting upon Germany's back rather like the old man of the sea in the Arabian Nights, but in a very sick old man. It is not in the allies' interest to lighten the burden.

Missoula, Mont., July 8.—Fires which are threatening to sweep the entire forest tracts of the inland northwest clear of their timber are raging in the Selway, Clearwater, Pend Oreille, and Kankakee forests. E. B. Tanner of Richland Center, Wis., one of a crew of fighters in the Clearwater forest, was caught beneath a falling tree and killed.

YANKEES SEIZE HUNS IN FIGHTS AT TWO POINTS

Chateau Thierry and Vosges Scenes of Conflicts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Capture of additional German prisoners by American patrols in the Chateau Thierry region was reported in Gen. Pershing's communique for yesterday, received tonight at the war department.

In the Vosges and in the Chateau Thierry region, where the artillery activity of the preceding days still continues, our patrols again took prisoners, the statement says. "In the Vosges and in the Chateau Thierry region, where the enemy once more failed in attempts to reach our lines. In the Vosges a strong hostile party succeeded in occupying, for a short time, one of our outpost positions."

AMERICAN AIRMEN BATTLE WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE

PARIS, July 7.—[By the Associated Press.]—The American aviators in the Chateau Thierry sector engaged in several fights today and two enemy planes were shot down. It is impossible to discern American casualties except as they are indicated in official statements. Therefore the details of the fighting cannot be written now.

Take Captives in Vosges.

PARIS, July 7.—American troops stationed in a sector of the Vosges region carried out a raid last night on the German lines, in which prisoners were taken, today's French war office statement shows.

Berlin Claims Repulse.

BERLIN, via London, July 7.—Attacks in strong force by Americans and French west of Chateau Thierry are reported in the official communication from headquarters today. These continued yesterday and during the night, and the German command deputy they broke down with heavy losses.

VON CAPELLE DENIES U-BOATS ARE BEATEN

Admiral Says They Are Increasing in Numbers.

AMSTERDAM, July 7.—German submarines are increasing both in number and quality, according to a declaration made by Vice Admiral von Capelle, minister of the navy, in the debate on the third reading of the naval estimates in the reichstag.

Von Capelle's statement was made in response to a reference by a deputy of the center to the assertion of the French under secretary of the navy that two-thirds of the German submarines had been sunk, while twice the number which Germany is able to build also are being destroyed.

Calls Figures Incorrect. "These figures are incorrect," said Admiral von Capelle, "as is also the recent statement by the British minister of marine that since January last the number sunk exceeded new construction. The facts are quite the reverse. All reports about U-boat losses spread by the enemy are exaggerated."

"Many of you gentlemen recently attended a lecture by one of our submarine commanders who had just returned from the barred zone. He described in detail all the defensive measures which our submarine employ against the U-boat. His utterances showed that our splendid U-boats ever have stood their ground heroically against all these measures."

Says Statements Are Untrue.

"Official publications by the admiralty staff are the most reliable bases for judging the military results of the submarine war. If now, about 18,000,000 tons which were at the disposal of the enemy already having been destroyed, the sinking of an average of five big vessels is still reported daily, this is a guarantee that the efficacy of the submarine war remains unaltered."

Von Capelle then cited the statement by Vice Admiral Sims in London May 9 that the ascending curve of ship construction within about a fortnight would cut the descending curve of submarine sinkings so that the allied powers would be able fully to replace their losses.

Daily Sinkings Claimed.

"Almost simultaneously," he continued, "Edward A. Filene, president of the shipping committee of the United States chamber of commerce, said: 'Spring of 1919 will have arrived before our curve of shipping construction cuts the curve of U-boat sinkings.'"

"This sounds quite different, although Filene, as an American, certainly would not say too little. I hope that next spring, if the war continues, that his hopes will prove to be incorrect."

"What then is the present position? Four to five big vessels with valuable cargoes of material for troops, raw materials and foodstuffs are sunk daily, for which an approximate similar compensation in new construction cannot be produced within a measurable time."

Requirements Are Increasing.

"This continual decrease is confronted, however, by continually increasing requirements. With every American soldier who steps on European soil the demand for tonnage increases by about six gross register tons. This is the main point. The demand increases permanently by about three gross register tons per head to supply the men with all that is necessary."

"We should not allow ourselves to be influenced by the confident speeches of the enemy. The result of the submarine war must one day naturally decrease when the sea traffic also decreases, but this can as little alter the final result as the circumstance that under specially favorable conditions a greater loss of submarines can temporarily occur than normally."

THREE GERMAN ARMY CORPS GO TO AID AUSTRIA

Kaiser's Troops Are to Stiffen Weak Line of Ally.

PARIS, July 7.—[Havas Agency.]—Germany will send three army corps to the aid of Austria, according to a Rome dispatch to the Temps. These will be put under the direct orders of Gen. Otto von Below, the commander in chief on the Italian front, and will be assigned to the Alps sector, it is stated. The Trentino railways have been put under German control and will be used exclusively for German troops. It is said also that German regiments will be detailed to other points on the front to support the Austrian troops.

BY AUSTIN WEST.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright 1918.]

ITALIAN ZONE OF WAR, July 7.—Now that the splendid but hard won Italian victory has scraped the whole Venetian plain thoroughly clean of the enemy up to the opposite bank of the great Piave stream, I am permitted to give some thrilling details of the terrible guerrilla warfare rich in unrecorded deeds of heroism which has been going on unceasingly day and night amidst the stinking mud and insidious marshlands of the lower Piave.

During the last three weeks the Austrians' long range artillery displayed hardly any signs of life, having been hurried off, as is surmised, to reinforce the mountain sector. The Italian guns on the contrary maintained a grim activity. They destroyed the largest wooden bridge across the river and kept the remaining three under unintermittent fire.

Cut Off Food.

The stern orders from headquarters run "not so much as a single kilo of canned meat must be allowed to reach the foe from the mainland."

Indeed, so admirably was this request obeyed that the stubborn Austrians, consisting mainly of Bosnian and Herzegovinian soldiers, ultimately succumbed here, as was the case in the earlier victory on the upper reaches of the Piave.

Four columns of Italian Bersaglieri and infantry troops pursued the tollsome task of breaking up the enemy defenses. Thousands of soldiers and sailors fought continually up the wastes in water to complete the isolation of the Austrians detachments. Some of the severest fighting was sustained by Italian royal marine regiments in the Cortellazzo woods and in the extreme angle of the lagoons.

During the tremendous hand to hand contests that accompanied the closing phase of the battle the Italian arditi, or darddevils, performed astounding feats of agility. Their special task was to silence a swarm of machine guns protected by barbed wire entanglements.

The arditi hit on a method altogether novel in the history of this war. Providing themselves with long leaping poles, they made a mighty rush, jumped over the obstacle cord, landing in the rear of the bewildered gunners, drove daggers into their backs.

More Gains for Italians.

ROME, July 7.—The Italian troops on the southern end of the Piave line, having driven the Austrians across the new Piave, are establishing themselves in the extensive region between the new and old river beds, which the Austrians were compelled to evacuate, today's war office statement shows.

Vienna Admits Retreat.

VIENNA, July 7.—[Via London.]—To avoid heavy sacrifices the Austrian troops in the Piave delta have been withdrawn to the eastern bank of the main stream, the war office announced today.

MURMAN COAST REBELS AS HUNS MARCH ON KOLA

Leaders 'Appeal to U.S. for Help; May Hasten Action.

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—The entire population of the Murman coast (on the Kola peninsula, bordering the White sea and the Arctic) has broken with Russia and joined the entente, according to a dispatch from Vardø, Norway, to the Christiania Tidens Tegn.

A supply of provisions from the United States has arrived at Murman, the dispatch adds.

APPEAL TO U. S. FOR AID.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Leaders among the people of the Murman coast recently appealed to the American and allied consuls at Kola for protection. German troops are reported to the southward on the railroad leading to the Arctic at Kola, and the failure of the Bolshevik government to resist the penetration of the enemy has led the inhabitants to adopt their own measures of defense. The Bolshevik government at Moscow recently declared a state of war in the Archangel provinces.

With American, British, and French naval forces guarding a large store of war supplies at Kola and along the railroad, the Murman coast is one of the possible fields for operations by the allies in the east under the new policy toward Russia believed to have been approved by President Wilson at the White House conference yesterday.

Just what form of activities will follow under the new program, however, is believed to rest almost wholly with the supreme war council at Paris and if anything like a detailed plan of action has been worked out by the council no intimation of it has been given here.

Arrest Officials in Archangel.

In the absence of any word from Ambassador Francis since June 5, the state department has been obliged to rely upon the most indirect and unsatisfactory reports of what is going on in Russia. The last message from the ambassador reported the arrest of local civil authorities of Archangel, capital of the province of that name, in which Kola is located.

The Bolsheviks had seized the official charges of disloyalty and some of the prisoners passed through Volga, where Ambassador Francis is located, on their way to Moscow.

May Send Large Army.

Great Britain and France, with the concurrence of Italy, are strongly of the opinion that the situation calls for positive measures and it is likely that their plans will provide for sending a large allied army into Russia by way of the Murman coast. In addition they probably will extend military aid to the Czech-Slovaks in Siberia and seek through an armed force placed in Siberian territory to assist the people of that area to establish local governments that will lead to the formation of a national authority capable of bringing Russia back as a national entity.

President Wilson having indicated a disposition to yield the objections he originally advanced to the dispatch of a Japanese army into Siberia, it is now expected that the supreme war council at Versailles will quickly present its plans for action in the far east.

Pushes Civil Commission Plan.

Mr. Wilson is intent upon the adoption of his scheme to send a civilian commission to Russia to aid in reviving industry, agriculture, and commerce, and it is possible that a composite plan will be the result, the United States sending a commission and the allies supplying the army.

The allies have been receiving a good deal of first hand information on the latest developments in Russia. It appears that the Czech-Slovaks made no move to take possession of Vladivostok until the Bolsheviks began to load allied munitions at that port upon cars.

Eight with their fists and the Bolsheviks were routed in short order.

Vladivostok Citizens Elated

The information given the president that there are 40,000 Czechoslovaks all told at various places in Siberia.

Within the last few days evidence has been afforded that most of the population of Vladivostok are elated when the allied governments, including the United States, landed marines there to protect foreign interests during the fighting between the Czechoslovaks and the Bolshevik forces.

The belief is growing that the humors of the administration over possible resentment of the Russian people on account of the presence of foreign armed bodies in Russian territory are being overcome. A great change has taken place in Russian opinion since the Germans had violated their agreements with the Bolshevik authorities and adopted high handed methods in dealing with the Russian people and their property.

Promises Russian Welcome

Assurances have been abundant lately from high Russian sources that there would be no resentment of the presence of allied troops in Russian territory, provided, however, that these troops came to afford protection to an allied civilian commission empowered with authority to help the Russian people to build up their country industrially and to establish a government which, in the course of time, would furnish an army to assist the allied cause.

How Czechs Took Vladivostok

LONDON, July 7.—English and Japanese landing parties patrolled the streets of Vladivostok and enforced neutrality in the area where the consulates are located during the fighting between the Czechoslovaks and the Bolsheviks, according to a dispatch from Vladivostok. The fighting, which occurred June 30, resulted in the defeat of the Bolsheviks, the Czechoslovaks taking over control of the city.

A Russian's View

Reuter's "Lia" dispatch from Vladivostok, dated Sunday, June 30, says that the commandant of the Czechoslovaks sent an ultimatum to the local Bolsheviks. The ultimatum declared that, as the Bolsheviks, assisted by armed Austro-German prisoners, were opposing the passage of Czechoslovaks from western Siberia to Vladivostok, the Czechoslovaks were showing signs of acting in an antagonistic manner toward the Czechoslovaks, he considered it his duty to take such steps as lay in his power to assist the Czechoslovaks, and a preliminary measure he decided to disarm the local Bolsheviks.

One Severe Skirmish

The commandant allowed a half hour for a reply and on receiving no answer the disarming proceeded forthwith and was carried out virtually without resistance. Six hundred soldiers gave up their arms and the other Bolshevik elements dispersed or surrendered.

The only fighting that ensued was in a building near the railway station, which the Czechoslovaks captured in the evening after suffering severe casualties. A considerable number of the Bolsheviks were killed and wounded, including several leaders.

The Daily Elected Members of the Old

local administration who had been elected from office by the Bolsheviks have resumed control, but the question of the future government is undecided. Order now prevails and general relief and satisfaction is manifested at the overthrow of the Bolshevik regime.

Confirm Revolt in Ukraine

MOSCOW, Friday, June 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The report that a revolution has started in the Ukraine is confirmed by travelers from Kiev who have arrived at Vitebsk.

They report that 75,000 well armed revolutionary troops are marching from the Pustovoy railway junction forty miles southwest of Kiev. German detachments, the travelers say, are withdrawing toward Kiev. Communication between Kiev and Odessa has been interrupted for the last four days.

GERMAN PRESS

SCOFFS WILSON

TALK AS VAGUE

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President Wilson Talks at a Life

and death struggle. He ought to know that Germany is very much alive—full of vital energy. The Morgenthau in its attitude to the independence day address says: "If President Wilson really desired to bring about a lasting peace he should have examined the proposals of the Morgenthau to see how far there was a possibility of peace. Mr. Wilson's latest speech is academic. It is no speech of a statesman pursuing a practical policy. With a smattering of brilliant phrases he seeks to veil the real aims of his war policy."

Three Rescued from Motor

Boat in Choppy Sea

A choppy sea and a strong nor'easter caused trouble yesterday for amateur and professional lake pilots. Excursion boats which ply about the municipal pier were able to continue their trips only by vigilance and hard work. Two skillful navigators came to grief among them being Joseph Berne, 209 North Central avenue; Louis Nerns, 235 South Halsted street; and R. Williams, 125 South Halsted street.

Declare Czechs in Russia

Seek Only to Reach France

New York, July 7.—The Bohemian Socialist Federation of the United States, with headquarters in Chicago, appealed by telegram today to San Francisco, representative in America of the workers' government of Finland, to help dispel any misunderstanding which may have arisen over the position of the Czechoslovak situation in Russia. The telegram reiterated the assertion that the Czechoslovak army in Russia is not engaged in a counter-revolutionary movement, but is merely seeking passage to a Pacific port and then to France to fight with the allies.

MIRBACH KILLING VIEWED IN PARIS AS ACT OF REVOLT

Lenine Expresses His Regrets to Germany for Crime.

PARIS, July 7.—(Havas Agency.)—In their comments on the assassination in Moscow of Gen. Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, the Paris newspapers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the event will be likely to cause complications, the importance of which cannot be gauged.

"The awakening of the vengeance of Russia against German tyranny," is the light in which Le Journal views it, while the Petit Journal whistles if it will not open a new phase of Germany's difficulties in the east.

"In the state of tension existing between Russia and Germany," says the Figaro, "this assassination may lead to the most interesting complications."

Called Act of Revolt

Humanity considers the act "not a vulgar assassination but an act of open rebellion by exasperated patriotism." The assassination, as the Matin views it, "shows that there are still in Russia men concerned with the dignity of their country and imbued with patriotism," and the Petit Parisien comments that it "probably was patriotic indignation caused by the approach of the German invader which provoked the killing."

"Good Thing for Russia"

Alexander F. Kerensky, former premier of Russia, when informed by the Associated Press of the assassination of Gen. Count von Mirbach, declared that while he could not "feel elated at the death of a human being," it was a good thing for Russia.

M. Kerensky seemed reluctant to believe the news, asking repeatedly "are you sure?" when informed that the news seemed perfectly reliable, as it originated in Berlin, he said.

"This may be the beginning of the

renaissance of Russia."

"But now the Germans will surely go to Moscow," he added sadly.

Noncommittal on Revolt

It was only a few days ago that Kerensky, in a talk with the correspondent, expressed his opinion that the only reason German troops had not yet appeared in Moscow was because von Mirbach had not required their presence there.

"Should circumstances demand the appearance of German troops," said the former premier of Russia, "I am sure that they will appear."

Regrets Expressed to Berlin

As soon as the news of the assassination of Count von Mirbach came to M. Tschirch, the Russian foreign minister at Berlin, M. Tschirch and his associate, M. Karakhan, called at the German embassy and expressed their regret at the death of the ambassador.

Lenine Gives Details

BASEL, July 7.—Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik premier, has sent the following message to M. Joffe, Russian minister at Berlin, regarding the assassination of Count von Mirbach.

"Two unknown men entered the German embassy at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, having documents from a special committee. They threw a bomb in Count von Mirbach's office, wounding him so severely that he died."

"Representatives of the government immediately visited the embassy and expressed indignation at the act, which they considered as a political maneuver to provoke trouble. The government is taking every measure to discover the murderers and bring them to justice before a special revolutionary tribunal."

"Extra measures have been taken to protect the German embassy and to ensure the safety of the ambassador."

"The German government will find itself in an awkward dilemma between two motives—the desire to avoid using more troops in the theaters of war, and the desire to teach the Russians by exacting the most drastic penalty for the lives of eminent Germans in Russia must be secured."

"The German emperor, it will be remembered, always has been particularly emphatic about the sanctity of his diplomatic representatives abroad, and it was the murder of the German minister at Peking that prompted his original 'Hun' speech to the soldiers who he sent to take vengeance in China."

Events on the March.

"If his personal impulses carry the day we shall witness a German march on Moscow, accompanied by ruthless savagery, but it is possible a more prudent policy may prevail, especially as Lenine and Tschirch may be relied on to accept almost any demands for reparation, however abject. It remains to be seen whether such surrendering policy might not precipitate the fall of their government in Russia."

"The episode does not stand alone."

GUESSING WHERE GERMANS WILL STRIKE NEXT



Speculation as to where the next German smash will come is holding the attention of military observers. An interesting theory outlined by James O'Donnell Bennett in a Stockholm cable to "The Tribune" is that the next German offensive will be aimed at Abbeville (1) by way of Amiens.

This campaign, if successful, would divide the French and British armies and give the Germans possession of the vital important ports of Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk.

Preliminary drives, according to the opinion of observers in neutral countries, might be expected against Doullens (2), and from the Montdidier area against Beauvais.

(3). These drives would be for the purpose of protecting the flanks in the main German effort against Abbeville.

American troops are at Compiègne, near Montdidier, and in the Chateau Thierry region, and are almost certain to play a large part in meeting the next offensive.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ALL WAR FRONTS

BERLIN REPORT

BERLIN, via London, July 7.—On the battle fronts between the Yser and the Marne fighting activity revived in the west.

West of Chateau Thierry the French and Americans, in spite of their repeated failures, again attacked with strong forces. These attacks broke down. Bitter hand to hand fighting continued until nightfall and also during the night. According to reports by the troops, the enemy's losses were again very heavy.

In the upper Vosges enemy attacks on Hilsenfort were repulsed.

VIENNA REPORT

VIENNA, July 7.—As the delta of the Pave could not have been held without heavy sacrifice, we have withdrawn our troops which were stationed there to the defensive positions on the eastern bank of the main branch. The night of July 6-7. The enemy felt his way at midday yesterday as far as the river.

East of Monte Pertica we drove back strong Italian attack in sanguinary hand to hand fighting.

In Albania French and Italian troops attacked our mountain positions between Devolin and Osum. In the course of the fighting the enemy succeeded in obtaining advantages at two points, which, however, again were immediately wrested from him by a counter attack.

ROME REPORT

ROME, July 7.—Between the Sile and the Piave our troops, having reached with perfect maneuvering and irresistible flank the right bank of the new Piave and driven the enemy to the other side of the river, now are fortifying themselves on the west bank of the river. The enemy's losses were much higher than ours.

The Twenty-third army corps, having carried out the difficult operation victoriously, has added new laurels to its glory. The Fourth infantry division, particularly distinguished itself. The bearing of the troops was splendid.

The infantry, among whom were a marine regiment and parties of the royal customs guard, fought with ardor. The artillery of the army corps and the royal navy group contributed notably to the success with its very effective fire.

Our own and the allied airplanes and those of the Italian royal navy participated with unusual daring. Special honor for the great valor shown is due the Thirty-third upper battalion of engineers.

On the Asiago plateau a French party carried out a brilliant raid into the enemy lines at Zocchi, overcoming the garrisons in a lively struggle and capturing two officers, sixty-four of other ranks, and two machine guns.

Between the Frenzella valley and the Brenta the enemy three times attempted to attack our position on the Corone. He was singularly repulsed.

PARIS REPORT

PARIS, July 7.—There were artillery actions south of the Aisne, in the region of Longpont and Corcy. American troops carried out a raid in the Yvoignes, bringing back prisoners. The night was quiet on the remainder of the front.

No events of importance occurred along the front during the course of the day.

LONDON REPORT

LONDON, July 7.—We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun in a raid east of Hamel yesterday afternoon. The hostile artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Fonqueville and in the Hinges sector.

Early this morning the enemy attempted a raid near Loche, but was repulsed.

Except for hostile artillery and trench mortar activity in the Bethune sector there is nothing of special interest to report.

GERMAN DRIVE MAY BE AIMED AT ABBEVILLE

Seek to Cut France in Twain and Take North.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT. (SPECIAL CABLE TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.) (STOCKHOLM, July 7.—) The most cautious of the neutral European army officers are gradually tending toward the opinion that neither Paris nor the channel is the probable objective of the impending German offensive, but that it is Abbeville.

These experts also agree that the present pause in the German activity is caused neither by the mysterious Spanish sickness among the German troops nor by the epidemic of diarrhoea but by the extremely complicated and comprehensive preparations which are required for putting another army of a million men in the field.

Instructions Are Minute

Every soldier must be made certain how he is to proceed and how to execute the duties which are assigned to him. It is not enough to order a certain regiment to attack here or there, but every detachment must have baggage, food, fodder, and ambulances within easy reach, and in these colossal movements the most scrupulous precautions must be taken to avoid road congestion.

There must also be issued orders where every gun is to be mounted and whether they must be moved when the progress of the offensive or the withdrawal shall require it.

These plans will take many days, but the military experts declare that the Germans cannot afford to hurry because it is more important to them that their next offensive be successful than that it come quickly.

World Cut Off Peninsula

The present vigorous French and English local attacks are considered feelers to find the place and period of the German offensive. The attacks also give the allies a chance to peek into the hands of the enemy as well as to deprive him of positions important for his plans.

The Scandinavian military expert, Capt. Norregard, leads the group which believes the Germans have decided that by pushing their way to Abbeville via Amiens they would win the war because that part of France held by the allies north of the Somme forms a peninsula bounded by the channel and the English coast.

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No events of importance occurred along the front during the course of the day.

LONDON REPORT

LONDON, July 7.—We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun in a raid east of Hamel yesterday afternoon. The hostile artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Fonqueville and in the Hinges sector.

Early this morning the enemy attempted a raid near Loche, but was repulsed.

Except for hostile artillery and trench mortar activity in the Bethune sector there is nothing of special interest to report.

Bulgarian Soldiers Are Ordered to Harvest Fields

AMSTERDAM, July 7.—A Bulgarian official decree has been issued charging the military officials with the duty of gathering the harvest in the territories included in the zone of military operations. The decree imposes upon the military similar duties as regards Macedonia.

MADE TO ORDER

TWO pair of trousers

SHARE the WEAR

Double the Life of a Suit

JUST now—between seasons—we offer a Suit and Extra Trousers at \$35, \$40, \$45 and upwards.

Specializing on Serge—Blue or Gray—at \$40. Suit and Extra Trousers.

OXFORD GRAYS—suitable for year around wear—Suit & Extra Trousers, \$40 and \$45.

Fall and Winter Overcoats at a saving of \$5 to \$10 from regular prices, if ordered NOW—Between Seasons—delivered at your convenience.

NICOLL The Tailor 101 JEROME ST. CLARK and Adams Square

WAITING BLOW

American Line at Chateau Thierry May Be Scene of Offensive.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Resumption of the German offensive against some part of the allied line is believed to be near. For obvious reasons it is impossible to go into the subject deeply, but it may be said that the statement that the Germans are again about to attack, besides the fact that the usual resting periods between attacks will have been concluded for all the enemy troops within the near future.

It may be said that there are three logical points for the enemy's attack—the Chateau Thierry region, the line north of Chalon, and in the neighborhood of Abbeville, in the Flanders sector.

From the best information obtainable it appears that the Germans during the coming offensive will have between thirty and forty divisions capable of participating in the attack.

The American forces are tonight resting on their arms, awaiting the enemy offensive, and if it happens that the enemy starts against the positions held by the Americans, which seems rather likely, the American troops will give a good account of themselves.

While waiting for the coming storm the Americans are discussing the exploit of a handful of comrades from a certain unit, who participated with the French in operations at Hill 204 yesterday. They were invited to watch the attack, and if they cared to, to join in it, and many more volunteered than could be accommodated.

to take only Amiens, but the present long pause signifies preparation so immense that greater aims are indicated. It is significant that the experts who are most enamored with the consideration of purely technical problems now admit the world wide moral and political factors in their calculations and concede that even if this expected German offensive were an absolute success it would not mean the end of the war, because too many states are involved and the conflict's extent is too great.

They add, however, that we are scarcely half through with the great west front offensive, because it must continue until it is decisive one way or the other.

A SLENDID NERVE TONIC

Harold Add Pheasant, Investigator of the nerve system. A pleasant summer beverage. A splendid tonic and very beautiful. Ad.

Better Addresses Urged

One ship recently carried 100,000 letters for the expeditionary forces and for Americans serving in other capacities in France.

Care in addressing mail for soldiers at military camps is urged upon their friends by the department in order to avoid the delay involved in comparison of the address with a card index in each office and containing at same camps more than 100,000 cards.

Due to similarity of names, it is necessary to return letters, if undeliverable, and fruit and other parcels must be destroyed before they are delivered, in spite of the best efforts of the office to spare the soldier's disappointment involved.

Wipe Out Gun Crews

It was against the machine and the tanks were supreme. In one case they trampled machine guns in action and a tank ran over three machine guns and a fourth still firing and made straight for it and into the earth with its guns and machine guns. A tank destroyed five heavy machine guns and the weapons inside as valuable prizes.

The most startling advent of this morning was when a tank steered from a mound which the tank pilot shrewdly had as being a machine gun. A tank ran over three machine guns and a fourth still firing and made straight for it and into the earth with its guns and machine guns. A tank destroyed five heavy machine guns and the weapons inside as valuable prizes.

Given Credit for Victory

The Australian soldier says they could not advance with the same ease as it had for the help of the tanks, an enthusiasm was roused to such an extent that the soldiers were ready to go into action without any repairs or rest for forty-eight hours of the heaviest work.

One group of tanks is believed captured thirty machine guns and caused the surrender of a tank. When the fighting tanks were ready to go into action without any repairs or rest for forty-eight hours of the heaviest work.

German Attack Still Awaits. This success of the Australian tank blind us to the truth of the situation, which remains unchanged, by that local victory against our front, the tanks complete for a violent attack. A big scale, and whatever the meaning of this delay, it still there is no doubt not estimated when it comes to the end of the war.

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Finer Grades Reduced in Proportion

THE sale will start this morning, Monday, July 8th, and as quantities are exceedingly limited it is urgently recommended that you buy early, and also buy liberally of the—

Finest clothes in the world at bargain prices—NOW

Copper & Copper

MICHIGAN AVE. at MONROE

"By the Lake"

MAIL SERVICE FOR U. S. TROOPS TO BE IMPROVED

Relatives Are Urged to Be More Careful in Addresses.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) Washington, D. C., July 7.—(Special.)—Improvement in the mail service at home and abroad between American soldiers and their relatives and friends is promised as a result of the plan of cooperation worked out between the postoffice department and the war department. In this country the service is handled by the postoffice and the war department now is in control.

105 Branch Offices. Although 105 branch offices have been established, one at each camp and cantonment, the rapid expansion of the army has caused an overflow of mail and packages in many of the buildings, but emergency tents have been thrown up, soldiers detailed to help, in addition to the 1,200 experienced postoffice clerks assigned from postoffices, and the mails handled with all possible dispatch.

Reports show that in many of the larger camps approximately 100,000 letters and about fifteen tons of parcels per week and second class matter are handled daily.

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Copper & Copper

MICHIGAN AVE. at MONROE

"By the Lake"

THANKS CRU- MACHINE G AND THE CR

Germans Are Sm by Rolling Mass Solid Steel.

BY PHILIP GIBB. (Copyright 1918.) WAR CORRESPONDENT. QUARTERS IN FRANCE. I am certain that three of the divisions who lost so heavy a battle of July 4, when American troops fought with the Germans, are now making counter attack and have been by other troops.

The Spanish influenza spreading among them. That many of their companies have been reduced to a low strength on the epidemic, which seems to be the German ranks. Some troops also are reported as being in the next phase of the German offensive is due to the epidemic.

There must be some reason for the conclusion of a good deal of evidence, widespread outbreak of influenza affecting the country's power and may hinder his immediate operations.

Tanks Run Down German. As for the three divisions from the Australians and the comrades captured 1,500 prisoners at the mercy of our tanks, who broke in and made the signs of surrender.

Our tanks were astonishing methods of maneuver and are the enthusiasm of the Australian machine guns in action and a tank ran over three machine guns and a fourth still firing and made straight for it and into the earth with its guns and machine guns. A tank destroyed five heavy machine guns and the weapons inside as valuable prizes.

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A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, D. C., July 7.—[Special
Improvement in the mail serv-
ice and abroad between Amer-
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the army.

country the service is handled
postoffice and the war de-
partment. On the other side the war de-
partment is in control.

105 Branch Offices.

ough 105 branch postoffices have
been established, one at each camp
and agent, the rapid expansion of the
service has caused an overflow of mail
bags in many of the buildings.
Agency tents have been thrown
together to help, in addition
the 1,500 experienced postal
clerks assigned from postoffices,
and handled with all possible
efficiency.

show that in many of the
camps approximately 150,000
and about fifteen tons of par-
cel and second class matter are
handled daily.

daily Addresses Urged.

Ship recently carried 2,000,000
for the expeditionary force and
Americans serving in other cap-
tivities.

addressing mail for soldiers
camps is urged upon them
by the department in order to
delay involved in comparison
with a card index kept
office and containing at some
times more than 100,000 cards.

similarity of names, it often
is difficult to return letters as non-
like, and fruit and other edibles
which are sometimes spoiled
by being destroyed before they are
received, in spite of the best
of the office to spare the soldiers
appointment involved.

LEARANCE

Upper THESES TODAY

ns are grow-
carcer every
ersal knowl-
select clothes
standard at
lower, our
e will be the
5 per cent.

\$18.75

\$22.50

\$26.25

\$30.00

Proportion

is morning,

and as quan-

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ally of the—

the world

—NOW

MONROE

BOY HEROES OF THE HOE DECORATED

Young War Gardeners Keep the Home Soil Turning.



Left to right—Isadore Rosenthal, Clarence Kotske, Frank Wilkie
and Mrs. Augustus Peabody

Mrs. Augustus S. Peabody, head
of the war garden department of
the woman's committee, State
Council of Defense, on Saturday
visited the war gardens of boys of
the Swing, Foster and Garfield
schools, with Miss Hattie Rubens,
director of the war gardens in the
Twentieth ward.

The gardens are flourishing on

ground that was once used for the
dumping of tin cans, wire mat-
resses and zinc boilers, and other
nonferrous material.

Mrs. Peabody presented Clarence
Kotske, Harry Kramer, Frank
Wilkie and David Plotkin with
pins bearing the war garden in-
signia. "Keep the Home Soil Turn-
ing," given by the board of edu-

cation to every war gardener.

Miss Rubens gave Isadore Ro-
senthal twelve tomato plants to
put in his little garden in the al-
ley. Mrs. Peabody said: "This lot
was the last word in desolation be-
fore the war garden organization
adopted it, but now it is one of the
most flourishing and productive
spots in the city."

BAYLIES' 'OBIT' IS DROPPED BY GERMAN FLYER

Sky Note Confirms the
Death of Crack U. S.
Air Fighter.

BY WALTER DURANTY.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
[Copyright 1918.]

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES

July 7.—News was received a few days
ago by the stork squadrilla that the
crack American flyer, Frank L. Bay-
lies of New Bedford, Mass., was killed
in a fight on June 17. When the cor-
respondent waited the group two days
after the fatal battle Sgt. Dubonnet,
who accompanied Baylies on his last
flight, said he was only awaiting fine
weather to drop a message informing
one enemy aviator that one of their
cracks had just been captured, and
asking news of Baylies.

A short while ago the latter's little
bag with a white streamer attached
to the tail, Baylies seems to have
been seen within the German lines by
French infantry, who announced it
was not badly smashed.

The flyers were but slightly burned and
the fuselage was intact. Baylies prob-
ably had strength to land before
succumbing to his mortal wound.

So it is a grievous loss to the
Franco-American air service, as Bay-
lies' record for the rapidity of his
victories was hardly surpassed by any-
one. When I first met him on April 7
he had three Boches to his credit.
By June 1 his score was eleven official
and four others which earned him the
award of the military medal and war
cross with six palms and stars.

His Courage Lionlike.

To his courage, which his command-
er described as lionlike, he joined judg-
ment and flying craft, which led Lieut.
Fonck to call him one of the most
promising pilots in the French army.

His modesty was such that it was
very difficult to persuade him to talk
about his own exploits. I asked him
once whether he felt any yearning
"flying." He replied: "O, no; it is too ex-
citing for that. Of course, one has to
take a big risk and the Boche may
take a good deal of a quick one."

Like Rockwell, Searge, McConnell,
and Lufbery, he made a willing sacri-
fice of his life. It is a fine example
for the youth of America to follow.

Alied Troops Gain in
Battles in Near East

PARIS, July 7.—An official report
in regard to operations in Macedonia
says:

"There were reciprocal artillery ac-
tions in the Vardar and Cerina. Dead
regions. Enemy patrols have been
very active in the neighborhood of
the Strumitsa.

"West of Gortiza, French troops co-
operating with Italian units, attacked
the heights between the Devoli and
Tomorica, their position. They seized
the crest of Gortiza, in spite of the
violent resistance of the enemy and
have repulsed counter attacks. Some
prisoners have fallen into our hands."

PROPAGANDA IS SHOT TO ENEMY BY SPECIAL GUNS

Many Pamphlets Found in
the Pockets of
Prisoners.

PARIS, July 7.—Thousands of spe-
cially devised rifles for sending propa-
ganda over the enemy lines now are
in use by the allied armies, according
to James Kersey, director of the
Franco-American committee of pub-
lic information. From these rifles ger-
manes are discharged, by means of
which tracts and pamphlets may be
scattered along enemy trenches with
considerable exactitude at a range of
more than 200 yards.

For greater distances small balloons,
made of cloth, are used. Each of these
lifts twenty pounds of propaganda lit-
erature, and by means of a mechanical
device drops a quarter pound of these
documents at fifteen minute intervals.
The radius of action of these balloons
in a twenty-five mile wind would be
Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna, and Trieste.
The balloons travel at a height of from
5,000 to 8,000 feet.

Devices Are Improved.

Paper balloons, capable of lifting
four pounds, also are used by the
American army for the purpose of dis-
tributing literature in trenches and
enemy billets for distances up to 100
miles from the starting point, the di-
rector said. These balloons drop half a
pound of material at five minute inter-
vals. They use a fuse release, consist-
ing of a slow burning match which is
consumed at the rate of one inch every
five minutes. The first release is ef-
fected five minutes after starting to
make use of compensating the bal-
loon for the loss of gas.

The latest devices are planned to
employ clockwork for their releasing
mechanism and the use of trench mor-
tars, with a cardboard projectile con-
taining literature, is being considered
for the future.

Prisoners Carry Pamphlets.

Airplanes are used occasionally for
this purpose, but there are many ob-
jections to their employment.

The director added that steps now
were under consideration for the use
of French 75 millimeter guns for the
diffusion of propaganda in the enemy
lines.

An opportune time for employing
the grenades and balloons, it was
stated, was found to be from 3 to 5
o'clock in the morning, when the Ger-
mans are not being watched by their
officers. It is deemed unwise to
attempt to distribute propaganda dur-
ing still fighting or when the enemy
soldiers are otherwise occupied. Ef-
fects of the propaganda are not im-
mediate. Many bits of propaganda al-
ready have been found in the pockets
of German prisoners taken by the Brit-
ish, French, and Americans.

Various Kinds of Master.

The nature of the propaganda dis-
tributed depends upon the German
units in the vicinity, the purpose being
always to supply matter that will ap-
peal to the troops from the various
parts of Germany.

Recent distributions over the lines
have included the disclosures of Prince
Lichnowsky, the German ambassador
at London at the outbreak of the war;
the letters of Dr. von Muehlen, the
former chief Krupp director; figures
showing the German losses, and facts
about food conditions in the interior of
Germany.

Elks Planning Another
Million Dollar War Fund

Atlantic City, N. J., July 7.—Bruce
A. Campbell of East St. Louis will be
the next grand exalted ruler of the
Elks. He will have no opposition in
the convention.

Retiring Grand Exalted Ruler Fred
Harper, Lynchburg, Va., has started
a relief fund, supplementing a sim-
ilar appropriation made at the reunion
last year.

Mr. Harper also will advocate mem-
bership certificates for men who an-
swered the call to the colors while
awaiting initiation.

When you think of Wilton, think of
WHITING—Advertisement.

How Americans Won Hamel; Story Told by an Officer

"I saw a funny thing here. One of
my corporals, who had been a guard
officer in a penitentiary, and who has
a reputation for being a hard customer
in a fight, got hung up in the wire.
He had no cutters, and so sat down
on the ground and started pulling the
stuff out of his legs, barb by barb."

"A Boche got a machine gun on him
and was making things hot, but the
corporal kept on pulling the wire,
meanwhile roaring curses at the Hun.
"Frame a trick like this on a white
man, will you? Let me out of here,
and I'll show you."

"These were some things I heard
him yell, with a lot more less com-
plimentary. He finally got out, but his
uniform looked as if he had been run
through a crushing machine. What
he did to the Boche after that was
plenty."

Heavy Shell Buried Men.

"About this time a German shell
exploded near us and two of my men
were hurled through the air. I
thought sure the poor fellows were
done for, but in a minute I heard one
of them call over to his pal: 'Hey,
John, are you dead?'

"I'm not dead, but I'm hurt. I
ground, nearly came the response.
"No, are you?"

"We got through the barbed wire
and reached the Boche front line
crevasse. They were there with their
rifles and shot us with bombs and
rifles on the jump. We hardly stopped
here at all but passed over toward the
village."

"You understand that when I speak
of 'we' I am talking about the Yanks
and the Australians, for we were
only helping in the show."

The support trenches, which had
dugouts, were more strongly held, but
we cut our way through without much
difficulty. A lot of Hunns were being
killed or captured by this time. From
the direction of Hamel the German ma-
chine guns and rifles were working
hard and there was plenty of stuff
coming our way."

Dugouts Filled with Foes.

"When we reached Hamel we found
a lot of dugouts filled with Boches
and their snipers up trees with ma-
chine guns. We cleaned them all out
systematically."

"One of our sergeants, with an
American private and an Australian,
came upon a dugout containing four
German officers and some men. The
officers started to come up and one of
them pulled a revolver. The sergeant
shot him through the head and two
of the other officers, who started to
flee, were killed. The rest surren-
dered."

"In another dugout one of our ser-
geants and three privates captured six-
teen Germans."

None Spill Kills Two.

Ardmore, Okla., July 7.—Lieut. E. R.
Sullivan and Mechanician Doyle of
Barron field, Fort Worth, Tex., were
burned to death near here today when
their machine fell into a nose spin
while ascending.

Lieut. Sullivan and Mechanician
Doyle in a two seat machine, with an-
other army aviator in a one seat ma-
chine, came here today on a practice
flight. The one seat machine had just
passed out of sight on the return trip
when Sullivan attempted to rise
against a brisk wind.

He was about 100 feet up when the
machine took a nose dive and fell.

Plan Mitchell Funeral.

New York, July 7.—The body of
Major John Purroy Mitchell, former
mayor of New York, who was killed
yesterday in an airplane accident at
Gardner field, La., will lie in state at
the city hall from Wednesday after-
noon until Thursday morning, when
it will be buried at Woodlawn cem-
tery with full military honors, ac-
cording to plans announced tonight.

Among the bearers will be Col. Theod-
ore Roosevelt, Cleveland H. Dodge,
Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president
of Columbia, and John Jacob Astor,
Schiff, and Frank L. Polk, counselor
of the state department.

Christie Benet Chosen
Successor to Tillman

Columbia, S. C., July 7.—Christie
Benet, an attorney of Columbia, has
been appointed by Gov. Manning to
serve the next six months of the un-
expired term of the late Senator Thom-
as B. Tillman of South Carolina.

A8TARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH

Here's
a
Cute
Middy Dress

So reasonably priced

Ages 6 to 14

\$3.75

Trimmed in the regula-
tion sailor style with the
"button on" plaited skirt.
Made of that serviceable
Copenhagen cloth.

A Guaranteed Weak Fabric

A8TARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO.

FINE QUARTERED OAK
DESK

\$32.50

BARBARA STANTON
TAVELER ETC.
M. R. LOME & CO.
421 N. Dearborn St.,
Phone Harrison 2-1

Beachey & Lawlor SHIRT SALE

An event awaited with keen interest and appreciation by the men of Chicago. Fine
Madras and Japanese Crepe Shirts, \$2.50 and \$3 values.

\$1.85

Silk stripe and imported
Madras; \$3.50 and \$4
Shirts, now

\$2.65

Silk Shirts; a big variety;
were \$6.50 and \$7.50, now

\$5.85

Silk Crepe, Radium Crepe
Broadcloth silk, formerly
priced \$10 and \$12, now

\$8.65

Sale Starts Today

20% Reduction on Business Suits

BEACHEY & LAWLOR

Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers

DEARBORN AND MONROE STREETS

ASK MANY ELECTRIC PLANTS

Philadelphia, Pa., July 7.—Plans have
been decided upon to ask congress for \$200,000
to finance the erection of huge electric
central power plants in various parts of the
United States to meet the needs of the coun-
try's war industries, according to a state-
ment issued tonight by William Pottier, fed-
eral fuel administrator for Pennsylvania.

MISSING WOMAN SOUGHT.

The Grapin police have been asked to
search for Mrs. Marie Pottier, 34 years old,
1331 North Ridgeway avenue, who disap-
peared from the home of her daughter, Mrs.
H. Pottier, on July 4.

CHICAGO POLICE HAVE BEEN ASKED TO SEARCH FOR MRS. MARIE POTTIER, 34 YEARS OLD, 1331 NORTH RIDGEWAY AVENUE, WHO DISAPPEARED FROM THE HOME OF HER DAUGHTER, MRS. H. POTTIER, ON JULY 4.

INTEREST DAYS

Savings Deposits Made on or Before

JULY 12th

Draw Interest at 3% Per Annum From

JULY 1st

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

Northeast Corner La Salle and Jackson Streets

THE BANK BEHIND THE BANK

42,000,000.00

IN INTEREST

Paid by Us to Depositors Since 1890

do Tribune advertising rates are with those of the leading

magazine for circulation in Chicago Territory? The TRIBUNE BOOK OF FACTS has the

information.

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VALUES

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HUN GAS FELS CORP. BEN BOYCE; LOOP KNEW HIM

Publisher's Son, Erst-while Rollicking Blade, Gassed in France.

W. D. Boyce, publisher of several Chicago weekly newspapers, yesterday received a cable from his Paris representative saying that his son, Ben S. Boyce, had been gassed in the first line trenches, but was recovering in a Paris hospital. He had only recently returned to the trenches, having been taken ill in March. On his recovery he was assigned to duty on the Stars and Stripes, the army newspaper, as representative of his division. Back of the lines service did not suit him, however, and he obtained his transfer to the front.

While somewhat relieved by the cable, his father is anxious owing to the fact that when his son was honorably discharged from the ambulance service he was on the ground that one of his lungs was affected, and the effect on it by the gas, he fears, may be serious.

Story of Regeneration.

Back of the gassing announcement is the story of "Regeneration." You are all familiar with the plot. You have seen it in the movies, a domineering millionaire who is sowing his wild oats. It leads you to the spots in the city where the lights are never dim and where merriment reigns. It is the story of a young man, a millionaire, who is sowing his wild oats. It leads you to the spots in the city where the lights are never dim and where merriment reigns. It is the story of a young man, a millionaire, who is sowing his wild oats.

War Shows the Real Man.

In the days before the war you were prepared for a trip to the "Wild West," the disfigurement of "bad men," and the development of a real man. Only in its termination does the story of "Benny" Boyce differ greatly from the one you have seen on the screen. "Benny" was known for years to all those who frequent Chicago's street cafes as a "live" story. He was a newspaperman, leading a life of the newspapers and even into the courts.

Then came the war. "Benny" didn't wait for the United States to declare war. He declared war himself and started for France, where the early phases of the great struggle saw him an ambulance driver. For a year he remained in France. Then he was discharged and given an honorable discharge.

From Sanction to Strife Again.

He returned to Chicago, but the night lights saw him no more. His father sent him to Indianapolis, where he became first business manager and then editor and publisher of the Indianapolis Times. He was still only 30 years of age.

Then the United States, following "Benny's" example, declared war. Young Boyce didn't wait to see if he was a commissioner. He enlisted as a private and was on his way to Fort Benning barracks when some one told him that the chances were that the signal corps would be the first detachment of the army to be sent across the sea.

Then Boyce used the "pull" which he had refused to exercise to obtain a commission. He used it to get into the signal corps and shortly afterward he was in France as a member of Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force.

Wins Promotion.

The fact that he was a corporal's hero at the time that he was made was evidence that he had made out. If there was ever any doubt of it, it was gone.

Young Boyce had his share of adventure before the war broke out. In 1912 he accompanied his father to Africa on a big game hunting expedition, during which the members of the party slept in a balloon for safety's sake. The trophies of this expedition now grace the rooms of the Woodland Hotel in Comiskey's White Sox base ball park.

Least Dean Dies of Wounds.

Lieut. Charles Abbott Dean, son of Arthur A. Dean of 5899 West Ohio street, is reported dead of wounds. He was 25 years of age and enlisted in April, 1917. He trained at Fort Lawton, received his commission in July, and went overseas in January. He was a graduate of Armour institute in the class of 1914, a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and before enlisting was a civil engineer. He was with Company F, Second United States engineers.

Corporal Ben Sendobry, severely wounded, is the son of Mr. and Mrs.

Frank Sendobry of 3022 South Leavitt street. He has been in the army three years, went to France with the first contingent in June, 1917, and before his enlistment was a machinist's helper. He is only 19 years old. The report of his being wounded in the first line trenches has been received of him since January.

Another Hero at 19.

Private John B. Degenhardt, Eighteenth company, Fifth regiment, United States marines, severely wounded, is the son of Mrs. Edith Degenhardt of 444 East Fortieth street. Young Degenhardt enlisted in April, 1917, and was sent to Paris Island, S. C. On July 22 he received a medal for marksmanship and on July 31 sailed for France. Before enlisting he was an inspector for the Studebaker Automobile company at Detroit. He is only 19 years old.

Sergeant Joseph A. Hauptman of company G, Thirtieth United States infantry, is the first Bloomington, Ill. boy to be killed in battle. He went to France in February. He was born in Hungary and his parents are German born, but there are no more patriotic citizens in Bloomington. He was 30 years old and unmarried.

Formerly with Foreman.

Private Albert W. Hunt of the Seventy-ninth company, Sixth regiment, United States marines, wounded severely, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hunt of 1922 Cornelia avenue. Before enlisting in June, 1917, he was an employee of the Adams Express company and had served three years with the militia, Col. Foreman's First cavalry. He is 23 years old and went to France in January after being stationed on the Mexican border since the time of his enlistment.

THE BOHEMIAN gymnastic association known as the Sokols of the states of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, represented by 500 delegates, assembled in Pilsen park pavilion, Twenty-sixth street and Albany avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Dr. August Mueller presided. Speeches were delivered by Vojta Berez, secretary of the Bohemian National alliance; Joseph Cermak and Dr. J. Rudolph Jiskra, a lieutenant colonel of the Serbian army.

The meeting was preceded by a parade of the local Sokol organizations. In the parade of the Czech, Slovak, Croatian and Polish Sokols were read. The afternoon was given up to gymnastic contests.

A report was read showing that 394 of the best gymnasts of the Chicago organization have volunteered into the United States, Canadian and Czech-Slovak armies and that recruiting continues.

CONDUCTOR HURT IN FALL.

Harry Young of 5033 South Union avenue, a street car conductor, had his arm broken and suffered internal injuries when he was brushed from the rear platform of his car by a pillar of the elevated structure on Lake street, near Clark street.

FAME GIVES THEM GARLANDS

Chicagoans Who Died and Bled for World's Freedom.



LIEUT. CHARLES A. DEAN, who died of wounds, was the son of Arthur A. Dean, 5899 West Ohio street. He was 25 years old and was formerly a civil engineer.



CORPORAL BEN SENDOBRY, severely wounded, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sendobry, 3022 South Leavitt street. He is 19 years old and has been in the army for three years.



PRIVATE JOHN W. BIGGERSTAFF, severely wounded, is the son of Frank W. Biggerstaff, 315 South State street. He has been in the marines four years.



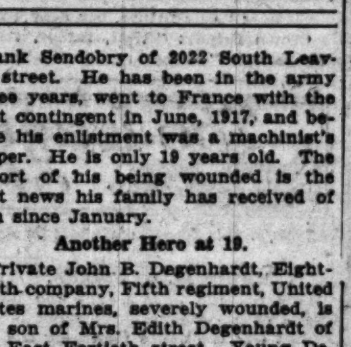
SERGEANT JOSEPH A. HAUPTMAN, killed in action, was a Bloomington boy, 30 years old, and had been in France since February.



CORPORAL JOHN B. DEGENHARDT, severely wounded, is the son of W. D. Boyce, publisher of several weekly newspapers. Young Degenhardt is the publisher of the Indianapolis Times. Before joining the regulars he was an ambulance driver.



PRIVATE JOHN B. DEGENHARDT, severely wounded, is the son of Mrs. Edith Degenhardt, 444 East Fortieth street. He is an expert marksman.



PRIVATE ALBERT W. HUNT, severely wounded, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hunt, 1922 Cornelia avenue. He was a three year veteran of the militia before enlisting in the Seventy-ninth company, Sixth regiment, marines.



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CHURCH DISCORD BRINGS ABOUT VESTRY'S OUSTER

Swedish Pastor Now Declares Institution Is "Rid of Enemies."

St. Augustus' Swedish Episcopal church, 345-347 Sedgwick street, and its rector, the Rev. Carl A. Nybladh, are having trouble, or are having trouble, until, as the rector said, "they got rid of their enemies."

"The trouble," said the rector yesterday, "is that there were members of the vestry who wanted to sell our property to the Lutherans, and we simply got rid of them by electing a new vestry. Now we are all right, and a committee is seeking a new site on which we will erect a temporary church building until after war, when we will build permanently."

One of the "enemies" who was deposed from being a vestryman was Otto Behrens. Mr. Behrens could not be reached yesterday, but an intimate friend, who was also formerly a member of the vestry, said Rector Nybladh is mistaken in his version of the trouble.

Vestryman Behrens Defended.

"I know Mr. Behrens well," said his friend. "He is not an enemy of the church, but loved the church so well he didn't want to see it go to pieces under the administration of the present rector."

"The church is in debt on salary, the property is mortgaged, the rector thinks every one who differs with him is his enemy, and the people will not come to church. Nobody wanted to sell the property, but they wanted to close the church for a while until they got rid of the rector. Then they would try to get a more acceptable rector and open again."

The trouble, which has been smoldering for a long time, broke out into a flame when the rector called a meeting of the vestry recently and published in the church paper a set of resolutions describing the situation. The older members, who understand Swedish better than they do English, charged the rector talked at the vestry meeting only in English and had them voted out of the vestry before they knew what was taking place.

Resolution Condemns Vestry.

The resolutions which brought the matter to a focus read in part: "Whereas, it has become known to this meeting that there has been an attempt by certain members of the vestry to close the church and declare the parish defunct; and

"Whereas, there is now in the hands of the clerk of the vestry a motion to that effect;

"Resolved, That this parish meeting strongly disapproves of any such action or attempt on the part of the vestry, such action whether intended or accomplished being plainly an act of disloyalty to the best interests and aims of the parish and a repudiation of its sacred trusts and responsibilities."

The vestry as newly constituted voted to choose a new location farther north, where, it was said, most of the members had gone.

UNGER AIDS NOW ASK 149TH RELIEF CHIEFS TO QUIT

Charter Applied For and Nominating Groups Named.

The differences between the executive committee of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery relief organization and a large body of the membership yesterday became irreconcilable.

At a meeting of members in the Hotel La Salle a resolution was adopted asking the resignation of Mrs. Francis C. Farwell, Lawrence Howe, second vice president; B. W. Hunter and Arthur B. Underwood as members of the executive committee, because of their opposition to Mrs. Athalia E. Unger, secretary and founder.

It was also voted that a charter of incorporation be applied for and a nominating committee was named which will meet tonight to designate a complete new executive personnel.

The possibility of a split which will bring into existence two rival relief bodies was indicated in a statement by Jacob M. Dickinson, president of the organization and chairman of the executive committee.

"The entire control of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery relief organization is vested in the executive committee," he said. "No meeting is authorized to take place at the Hotel La Salle, therefore those who met there in no way represented our organization. If any other body chooses to incorporate I cannot see that there is any reason to attempt to stop it. Our executive committee will continue to administer the affairs of the organization of which I am head. I do not see how we can act on a resolution adopted by a gathering of persons which in no way concerns us."

THANKS ITALY FOR HONOR GIVEN TO THE FOURTH

ROME, July 7.—The American ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, has addressed the following message to the Italian people:

"It is absolutely impossible to express to Italy and its people how deep we Americans appreciate Italy's commemoration of Independence day, the enthusiasm of which could not be surpassed in the United States."

"As the representative of President Wilson and the American people, I must, however, express their satisfaction and mine at such a fine manifestation. Every American will be touched by its sincerity and will interpret it as evidence of a solidarity which guarantees the triumph of our sacred common cause."

"May the ideal nobly expressed by President Wilson soon find its realization, to which the sacrifices, courage, and devotion of Italy will have contributed."

Take Woman as Lid Lifter; 17 Seized; Patrons Freed

Seventeen persons, including a Chicago attorney and his wife, were arrested in a raid by Lake county deputies sheriff Saturday night on the Antrim cottage at Fox lake. With the exception of Mrs. Florence W. Hill, owner of the place, and Charles Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Anton Jorri, employees, all of those arrested were released without their names being disclosed.

DON'T DODGE THE COPS, HELP THEM, NEW SCHOOL IDEA

When you see a policeman you are not to yell "Jiggers" and run, but "How to do, Mr. Policeman, is there anything I can do to help?"

This is a sample of the teaching which will be put in effect in the eighty-five daily vacation Bible schools which will be in operation in Chicago today with an estimated attendance of 15,000.

For the first time in the history of Chicago the schools of all Protestant denominations have been federated and will use uniform text books. The Bible will be taught and special emphasis will be laid on how to live right in the home and on the street. One lesson is on the way for boys and girls to look on the policeman and firemen.

"Do policemen ever hurt a boy when he is doing right or when he is playing the right kind of game in the right place?" is one of the questions given the boys to answer for themselves.

A story told to show boys how the firemen help is that of two firemen who rushed into a blazing building at the risk of their lives and brought out a boy who was nearly suffocated. It was found the boy was one who crossed the fire line, after he had been repeatedly told to keep away, and was struck by a falling timber.

It is the intention of the Bible school instructors to call policemen, firemen, and other public servants to talk to the children and show them how to cooperate in keeping the city safe and clean.

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1842

ISSUED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1896, AT
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MARCH 3, 1879.

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MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918.

**"Our Country! In her intercourse with
foreign nations may she always be in the
right; but our country, right or wrong."**
—Stephen Decatur.

IRELAND AND AMERICA.

The conscription fiasco filled most well wishers of England and Ireland with something like despair. It was generally assumed that rational settlement was dead. That Tribune has not accepted that theory. We have believed that the case for home rule, the pressure for rational settlement of Anglo-Irish relations, is too strong to be defeated even by the extraordinary mishandling of the situation which had been the latest chapter in the sorry history of English rule in Ireland. We are ready to give up hope when Sir Horace Plunkett gives up, not before, and we are now further encouraged by the sentiments expressed by an exceptional deputation which recently presented its views on home rule to Lloyd George. This deputation was made up of distinguished representatives of the Liberal, Labor, and Unionist parties, in whose cooperation for such a purpose there is a bright augury. When men like the Archbishop of York, Lord Brassey, Lord Selborne, Mr. Adamson of the Labor party, and Mr. J. M. Robertson can meet with Mr. George and discuss a considerable unity of opinion on the broader aspects of home rule, there should be ground for hope. These men are as one for the separation of the duties of local government and imperial. They pointed out that it is impossible for parliament to do justice to the domestic legislation of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, as well as to imperial concerns, and this is a view which naturally appeals very strongly to the American mind, accustomed as we are to the reasonably smooth and successful working of our federal scheme.

Both Lloyd George and the Archbishop of York referred to American opinion as worthy of consideration, and it may therefore be permitted to indicate what that opinion is. We are not so foolish as to claim any right to have our sympathies or views considered, but it is one of the happy circumstances of this unhappy conflict that we are able frankly to discuss Anglo-American opinion as of common concern and closely interlarded in many important respects. It is explicitly recognized on all hands that the continued protest of the Irish against British government has been and is an obstacle to the close rapprochement which more than ever is recognized today as desirable for the security and prosperity of both countries. Therefore American insistence upon the importance of settlement cannot be resented in intelligent quarters. It is not intrusive, much less hostile. It is essentially an appeal to give us a chance to work together for our common ends and interests.

Informed American opinion, let us say, then, candidly, is urgent for settlement. The Archbishop of York is quite right in saying that there is greater recognition of the difficulties of settlement from the British point of view. There is also less feeling against England, even among Americans of Irish blood, excepting, of course, the fanatical extremists. In short, the atmosphere has the elements of unusual friendliness, and if either the imperial crown or the leaders of both dominant parties would join in an explicit pledge to include Ireland in a federal system on the same terms as shall be worked out for England, Scotland, and Wales, and which shall provide a full measure of home rule for all, we are confident the effect would be, in this country at least, virtually equivalent to the granting of home rule and would result in substantial and lasting benefit in the vital relations of the English speaking world.

We cannot but think British statesmen realize that the moral position of England and of the allied cause is weakened by the reproachful voice of Ireland. Mr. Balfour has just said that central Europe could have peace the moment it accepted the four principles embodied by Mr. Wilson at Mount Vernon. One of these principles, the second, covers the case of Ireland. "The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery."

There is no desire in America that England should in any way by itself open to treasury at the hands of misguided and fanatical imperialists in Ireland. There is very little patience here, and this emphatically includes responsible Irish-Americans, for the Sinn Fein extremists of the De Valera type. But there is and always will be a sincere and generous sympathy for the cause of real home rule for Ireland, and there is also a conviction that if not granted at this time, or at least explicitly and authoritatively pledged or guaranteed, British statesmanship will be justly suspected of insincerity and will have lost one of the greatest opportunities of its history.

AMERICAN SOCIALISM.

From day to day it is apparent that more Americans who are by theories of economics and politics, Socialists, are nevertheless Americans, and that as Americans they resent the alien tendencies of the party to which they have subscribed. The local effort to make the Socialist political organization a loyal instead of a dissenting organization is an indication of this.

Americans will not resent the political and economic ideas and aspirations of their fellows so long as such ideas and aspirations lie within the national ideal. It is when they assume to leap over the national boundaries or to ignore and belittle them that exasperation starts. It seems unnecessary for a nation to cherish within its organization an organization built up against its very life.

So long as American Socialism remains in the control of those whose sympathies are towards internationalism and whose sympathies are wholly German, the American Socialist party will be one of organized disloyalty to Americanism and it will attract as an organization all the disloyal elements in the country.

United States a great deal of harm because it will mean that a permitted form of dissent flourishes under the patronage of the very institutions which it intends to destroy.

Because of these considerations Americans who have no favor for the social and economic theories of the Socialists are glad that Americanism is asserting itself within the party.

PROFITING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Hyde's dispatch from Washington suggests that the general charges of widespread profiteering should be taken with some reserve and that caution may well be emphasized. To accept these collective accusations at their face value is to assume that the majority of business men are unscrupulous and unscrupulous; it is to assume that the men upon whom we are relying to maintain the industry of the country, as well as to provide the supplies for our soldiers, are taking advantage of their position to milk the country and possibly imperil our military supplies.

Human selfishness has taken so many ugly forms that it would be idle to suppose that there has not been more than a few examples of profiteering. In some of these cases doubtless the profits were obtained as the result of unusual circumstances rather than deliberate intention. In others, on the other hand, the broad denunciations brought forward by Socialists and other radicals are probably quite applicable.

We do not think, however, that the great majority of the country's business men are primarily actuated by any other motive than to serve the nation. At any rate there has been no substantial evidence to the contrary thus far produced.

The treasury department has reported on certain individual cases of unusual and excessive profits. In so far as these cases indicate deliberate profiteering the guilty should be sought out and punished. Perhaps we need more stringent laws; in any event it seems clear that a heavier excess profits tax should be imposed.

But there is no occasion for hysterical thinking or acting, and we must especially be on our guard against the manipulation of this question for political purposes.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.
The board of education, after much consideration of the subject, is said to be about to order the elimination of foreign languages from the courses given in the elementary schools. The elimination means in effect the elimination of German, which has been fostered for sentimental reasons in American schools.

The question is now which arises in every community having a number of German speaking citizens, and it is one which is best determined by removing every bit of emphasis which heretofore has been put upon German instruction.

We might discard the consideration that we are at war with Germany, and recognizing that the only reason for the prominence given instruction in German has been one of sentimental nationalism, know that prudence requires a more careful guard against such influences.

The English language is the one great integrating force which we have in the United States. We have found many of our German citizens a stubborn lot, ingrained in their old nationalism, sentimentally incorrigible, politically defiant. They retain concepts of their nationality, which dies hard, even when it comes in contact with plain obligations, with obligations which reason and justice and a sense of fair play and duty ought to make irresistible.

They did not all come into American nationality unreservedly. Possibly so sentimental and stubborn a people could not kill their old national emotionalism easily, and possibly it is a good thing for future Americanism that this was true. But it has caused trouble. It has made hatred.

The preservation of a language is the best preservative of a nation. The preservation of a language in the United States will be the best preservative of a nationality in the United States. It is not incumbent upon the public schools of the United States to work against thorough integration, thorough nationalization, by permitting unusual sentimental stress to be placed upon German instruction.

It has had a sentimental value in the schools and that sentimental value was not beneficial to the Americanizing of aliens. When German ceases to have this sentimental and therefore political value, it will normally take its place in instruction for its true worth, culturally and commercially. That is fair. The fostering of an emotional value in an alien tongue is not fair to the United States.

Editorial of the Day

THE MORAL.
[From the North American Review's War Weekly.]
The calling of great leaders in the industrial world—Schwab, Stettinius, Ryan—to the headship of great branches of the government war service has been received with enthusiasm and unanimous applause. But nobody seems to be drawing from it any grand, far-reaching moral. Yet if the conservatively minded were not so much in the habit of piping low nowadays, they might feel that their turn had come for playing some of the fine tunes that have been monopolized by the people who think that everything is going to be brand new in the world, and that everything that was in it before was good for nothing.

When the government took over the railroads, what a chorus was set up about the calamitous "breakdown" of our privately owned railroad system! Nobody thought it was in the least necessary, in order to substantiate this accusation of failure, to discuss the question whether, if the government had been running the railroads, they would have been better equipped to meet a situation for which neither government nor people was making any sort of preparation. The chances are that, taking one consideration with another, they would on the whole have been far less prepared for the crisis. But here now the government has been grappling for a whole twelve months with ship production, airplane production, munitions production, for the very purpose of this war, and at last finds that it is to the organizing genius of private business enterprise that it has to turn to be saved.

Isn't this at least as good a case of government "breakdown" as the condition of the railroads was of corporation "breakdown"?

A SENSE OF SATISFACTION.
"Your wife says you made a great hit at her party." "Yes," answered Mr. Cumox. "I couldn't have done better. My manners were so dignified and perfect, several people thought I was the new butler we've been bragging about."—San Francisco Chronicle.

MAY LIKE IT.
"What do you think of the army as far as you have gone?" inquired a sergeant of a newly arrived recruit at camp.

"I may like it after a while, but just now I think there is too much drilling and fussing around between meals," was the reply.—Trench and Camp.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the
guys fall where they may.

EXCEPTING dust, nothing accumulates so much on our desk as verse. To relieve the pressure we have set aside Monday for a few weeks as All Country Day. By cutting our paragraph trivia for one day we shall make room for the profound reflections of our staff.

ALICE.
We throw away, some people think
Much better phrases than we print.
A temple, fashioned by ray serene
Is probed by Whangela.

Now, as a matter of exact
And much to be regretted fact,
Our Goat is always short of meat;
She never has enough to eat.

No whistles of account we score;
We run them all on Monday morn,
And should you find the Colym dry,
We have a perfect allibi.

But as a matter of exact
And much to be applauded fact,
The Col on Monday is a hit
Because we're strictly out of it.

YESTER IN THE FOREST.
Green walled and thickly carpeted, three stands
In solemn silence, portals opened wide.
A temple, fashioned by ray mortal hands,
Where art nor science have their cunning tried.

But arched and vaulted by the branches sweep,
A majesty far nobler in their spread,
And aided by one broad river, flowing deep,
That rings no echo to a mortal tread.

No fluted organ graces a vested throne
In well trained harmony, nor censer brings
A pleasing incense in its path along,
That drifts and circles gently as it swings.

So, as the heated day begins to fade
And balsam laden evening airs arise,
The twilight deepens in the arches shade
And silence over all the temple lies.

And then, as down the nave the shadows creep
So softly, and the golden river fair
Reflects the sunset in its bosom deep,
I go to join the vesper service there.

Afar and sweetly through the green clad ways,
In softer cadences and richer strains,
The Woodland Choir sings its hymn of praise,
The echoes die—and silence reigns again.

And as the half-light softly through the trees
In benediction sheds, I may depart,
The lingering measure, fading with the breeze,
Has left a wondrous peace upon my heart.

W. H. F.
In Which the Contrib Claiming to Be the Original
"W. S." Attempts to Push the Other "W. S." Off
the Map.

Poems all are very well
For a Line o' Type;
I some other tales can tell
In your valued paper.

For instance, I know not what the Russell-Lamson,
at Waterloo, does with his widowed saucer, but it
serves coffee in its one-armed cosmetic cups.
Spinning verse is just a knack
Any one can master.
He who spins a comic crack
Has a brain that's faster.

"I, e., I am not surprised, having seen the scene
for the homeless Fulton-Dempsey battle!
Counting off a verse's feet
Risks a loss of balance,
And while waiting for the hearse
Might never know these gallants.

But every industry, trade or profession has its special
words and phrases. Here are three: Two-crown
raincoat, bushelman, grass-crash. What others do you know?

Mouldering in their musty caves,
Poets no more know these gallants.
O'er hills that make the readers rave
In the daily papers.

And I know you will find joy in this, from the Peoria
Journal's social column: "The party was planned as
a lawn party, but thanks to the rain the guests spent
the evening on the porch, so very good."

Love for virtue, so very good
In a balanced diet,
As a constant kind of food
Makes the stomach riot.

So, for successor to Mr. Garfield I nominate A. E.
Lamburner of the American Multigraph Sales Co.
Poets never see a sign,
Send it to the Colym;
Comic ads still make the Line,
Volume after volume.

As a sign in a Detroit window: "Reducing a few
exclusive models of Josephine."

Poets they are stinging folks
[Nihilists on their verses];
I give credit for my jokes,
Tell, Dear Dean, which were I.

So we were eating at the Cafe des Enfants. I said
my apple sauce was sour; it had begun working.
"Maybe Crowder got after it," perhaps F. A. H. Q.
as the proverbial w.

HE ANGELS, OF COURSE.
[Burk about Roaring River in Missouri.]
"Roaring River City pillows her head on her own
shadowy mountains, the stars pin back the curtains
from the blue skies above her, and the angels peer
through and smile at her delight as she tucks her
dainty wrapper around her knees, and dabbles her
dimpled feet in the cold, clear crystal waters of Roaring River."

THE UPPER LAKE.
Longed for off street looked on last,
Gazed with fond regard anast,
Longing for the nonce all past,
Lakeside-Mine, here's How-de-do!

Bound by the love of the lake, the lake,
All thy kind for thy sake adorned;
Bonnie beguement thy breast,
So with woody isles adorned.

Comely as thy mood its phase:
Gleeful, wild wrought white on green;
Radiant 'neath Apollo's gaze;
Laved with Luna's beams, serene.

Winsome hollows arrayed;
Sea in sun-succored satin, say,
Nipping, billowing still brocade,
Wind spun serge or hoddie gray.

Refrige from the treadmill round,
Sanctuary for the spent,
Mongst thy booms as firs is found,
Hopen health and heart content.

Sought years since and oft since then,
'Tween times of cease and dream in view,
Gazed with fond regard again,
Lakeside-Mine, here's How-de-do!

JAMES OF THE HAIRS IS ADMITTED.
Mr. Chairman: If nominations are in order for the
position of Academy barber, I should like to present
James O'Hairs of Charles City, Ia.

BRIDGES.
Greater than any bridge of stone,
Across whatever waters thrown;
Greater than any heaving bridge
Of ships across the ridge on ridge.

Of roaring seas, yes, greater still
Is that strong bridge which from the will
Of patriot soul to patriot soul
Doth bear us to our shining goal.

The unseen bridge of Liberty,
Linking all hearts that would be free.
—LADRA BLACKBURN.

CAN Post Laureate Bridges better that?
D. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions sent to Dr. Evans, assistant, and prevention of disease, if
sent to the editor of this column, will be answered in this column. Where space will
not permit or the question is not suitable, letters will be personally answered,
subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is
inclosed, Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis of disease for individual
diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

ONE-CAUSE OF WAR.
GERMANY had several reasons for precipitating this war. One of them was a necessity for more population. That empire has never been able to acquire a population by colonization. The Teutonic people had been powerful since the beginning of the Christian era, sometimes more so and sometimes less, but nowhere in the world has a German land developed except in the districts contiguous to the North Sea. In the meanwhile the English language has belted the world and reached virtually from pole to pole.

A fair part of every continent and some important islands are French in spirit and language. The Portuguese and Spanish empires are found widely scattered over the world. Even Holland has its colonies. A few German colonies existing in 1914 were soon seen to be German in nothing except color.

On the other hand, Germany has been successful in fashioning the contiguous countries absorbed by her. Having robbed Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein she made it about as Teutonic as any other part of Germany. No section is any more loyal to Prussia than the states taken from Austria in 1866. She has made a strong impression on Alsace-Lorraine, sections of Switzerland and sections of Russia.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century France had a population of 25,000,000, the states now in the German empire one of 25,000,000, and the United Kingdom 15,000,000. A century later Germany had a population of 45,000,000, the United Kingdom 45,000,000, and France 35,000,000. From 1860 to 1910 the population of the German empire almost doubled and that of France increased only 5,000,000.

The birth rate of Germany a hundred years ago was 49 per 1,000. The birth rate did not fall very much until the last of the century. It did not drop below thirty until about 1905. Just prior to the war it was not much higher than the death rate, for Germany never had either a low general death rate or a low infant death rate.

Her far-reaching, power seeking rulers saw that Germany had outgrown France largely because of her increase in population, while France was standing still. They also saw that the increase was rapidly slowing up and had almost stopped. They would be needing population within twenty-five years. They have never attracted immigration. They probably never will.

Around them, and especially to the northeast, east, and southeast lay large populations of people with high birth rates. These high birth rates were not liable to materially decrease for another fifty years. They decided to strike with a view of annexing fifty or more millions of people around the Baltic and Odessa regions.

These millions would increase to at least 100,000,000 before the birth rate would materially lessen. With something like 100,000,000 by that time in Germany proper, with the support of Austria, and these more than 100,000,000 of Teutonic Russians they

active military campaign to have a notion of the course of the conflict by merely knowing the fluctuations in the price of U. S. Steel common stock. If these shares in what the market might consider a normal situation were selling at 110 in the morning and at 100 in the afternoon, the change would be regarded as a normal fluctuation. But the market was going to be a different matter. The price of U. S. Steel common stock was selling at 110 in the morning and at 100 in the afternoon, the change would be regarded as a normal fluctuation. But the market was going to be a different matter.

The presentation of these suggestions is to explain the measure of confidence or possibly to indicate the substantial underlying conviction of the people of the United States, Great Britain, and France that the war will be won by the allies, as reflected in the prices of American securities.

Some change for the better was noted in a report of the railroad earnings for the month of May. Net returns were still below those of one year ago, but in the reports of the eastern lines there was shown in May figures a reverse of the relative decrease in profits. The change may be ascribed to the increase in freight rates and passenger fares since increases in the New York bank statement last Saturday was an interesting exhibit as indicating how banking operations are influenced by war conditions and the extent to which ordinary indices of the trend of money conditions became valueless.

The report of June 23 showed the New York banks had a surplus reserve of \$47,145,120 above legal requirements. The fact that the payment by the government of maturing certificates of indebtedness, the excess reserve of the New York banks jumped to \$125,826,550. On June 23 the deposits of the government with the eastern banks amounted to \$271,156,000. On June 30, or one week later, these deposits increased by \$125,149,000 to \$396,305,000.

On July 6, last Saturday, the statement showed the government had withdrawn \$140,395,000 of its deposits and the surplus reserve with the New York banks had decreased to \$145,909,500. The excess reserve, which on June 30 was \$125,826,550, was now \$85,514,550, or a decrease of \$40,312,000.

What is meant to be pointed out specifically is that the stock market for some of the reasons indicated represents the highest, and it may be declared, secret, opinion of those who are directing the course of events in this war. It is possible almost daily in an

TO REMOVE WANTS.
O. H. L. writes: "To remove wants rub them several times a day with plain oil. I have tried it and have had others try it. It is especially good for seed wants."

CAUSE OF RHEUMATISM.
E. E. S. writes: "1. What is the cause of rheumatism? The effect? 2. What is the cause of locomotor ataxia? The effect? 3. Can the same person have both diseases?"

REPLY.
1. Infection with bacteria. The bacterium is a streptococcus, usually. Effects—rheumatism, heart disease, high blood pressure. 2. Syphilis. Effects—Loss of ability to walk. It is understood that not all the effects are produced in every case. 3. Yes.

TO FIND TRADE MARK OWNERS.
Chicago, July 3.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—I have the trade marks of articles which I desire to purchase direct from the manufacturers. To what bureau must I apply to learn their names and addresses?

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THE NEW ORIENTATION

[From Punch, London (Copyright).]



Kaiser: "Our future, my dear boy, lies in the east!"
Crown Prince: "Well, father, from what I've seen of the west I think may be right."

The Legal Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.
Wilmette, Ill., July 3.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—[1] What is the present city ordinance regarding the removal of ashes from flat buildings by the city? [2] I have the trade marks of articles which I desire to purchase direct from the manufacturers. To what bureau must I apply to learn their names and addresses?

NEW YORK MARRIAGE LAW.
Chicago, July 3.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—Does the new law in the State of New York concerning marriage? Has it been abolished? A couple entered into a common law marriage which lasted seven years. At the last four years they have been separated. Would either of them now be free to marry some one else in New York or any other state? L. E. T.

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REINBERG FACES FIGHT LED BY HIS FORMER ALLIES

Democratic "Antis" Plan to Revenge Selves on Candidate.

Peace overtures of the regular organization Democrats to the combined Harrison-Dunne-Hoyne-O'Connell faction had not been accepted last night and according to anti-organization leaders, the realization of a harmony primary state on county offices was only a remote possibility.

"There will be no harmony program," one of the leaders who has been in close touch with the negotiations said. "The outlook is for two complete county states for the primary. The proposition of the Sullivan organization does not include any general harmony movement. They are merely a party to satisfy the demands of one of the two groups of the anti-organization forces."

Fight on Reinberg.
It developed yesterday that Peter Reinberg, president of the county board, has angered some elements of the Harrison-Dunne-Hoyne forces as the result of his ready acquiescence in the harmony state program, which would include his endorsement for re-election. It was said that many of his former supporters will oppose him regardless of what state he finally backs with.

Break in Thompson Rank?
Rumors of a new break in the ranks of the Thompson Republicans followed the statement of friends of Clifford G. Hoy that Mr. Hoy has declined to permit his name to be used as the candidate for Probate Judge. His associates say the withdrawal is due to ill health, but there were other reports to the effect that the assistant corporation counsel wanted to be the candidate with Thompson-Lundin backing.

De Priest With Denies.
Mr. Hoy is now out of the city, and is said to be at a northern health resort. The state vacancy left by his withdrawal is to be filled by the De Priest With Denies.

Former Ald. Oscar De Priest's Negro political group, known as the People's Movement of the Second Ward, held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon in the "old fellows" hall, Thirty-third and Lake streets, and unanimously endorsed the Denese Republica county state. The Denese faction state makes selected one of the De Priest followers, James H. Johnson, as candidate for county commissioner.

De Priest With Denies.
The Rev. A. J. Hyman, the rabbi, was in charge and the Rev. Mr. E. A. Kelley blessed the flag. At St. John Berchman's church a Belgian flag was blessed in connection with the service flag of 225 stars, representing the enlisted Belgians from various parts of the city. Prof. Von Hack of Louvain university, Belgium; the Belgian counsel and Belgian officers were present.

Six Thefts of Autos Reported to the Police.
Six automobiles were reported stolen to the police in the last twenty-four hours. The owners are: C. H. Donaldson, 8444 Kimbark avenue; Samuel Polakows, 2189 De Kalb street; Frank Maass, 1026 West Thirty-second street; George Taylor, 1524 Taylor street; Dr. Nathan Lentz, 1400 South Ashland avenue; C. J. Kuehler, 1126 West Harrison street.

WOMEN TO BARE NEFARIOUS WORK OF "MICKEY FINN"

Women victims of poison powders alleged to have been placed in food by restaurant and hotel waiters, are to be the chief witnesses today in a grand jury inquiry to be conducted under the immediate supervision of State's Attorney MacLay Hoyne.

Indictments charging a conspiracy to do bodily injury are to be sought against a number of waiters, some of whom belong to Waiters' Union No. 7. Evidence now in the hands of the state's attorney's office shows, according to Mr. Hoyne's aids, that Mickey Finn powders were distributed in the hotel and restaurant guests who ascribed waiters by complaining of service or by falling to the floor.

A large quantity of the powders seized by the state's attorney has been analyzed by chemists, and physicians have given statements as to their injurious effect. "These powders will be laid before the grand jury," Mr. Hoyne was able to show the jury that these powders contain ten grains of poison and that three grains had been known to cause death. "An analysis of the official said last night. We have received confessions from waiters who admit they administered these grains of the poison to individuals."

"We will show that Chicago waiters who waited tables upon guests have been administering these poison powders for years, that they were a well known commodity among Chicago waiters and that they were manufactured and sold here in the city."

Assistant State's Attorney Nicholas Mahoney, who has been in charge of the inquiry, has questioned several hundred waiters. He has issued subpoenas for thirty-five witnesses to appear before the grand jury to testify.

DON'T throw your comfortable old shoes away. Let HASSEL'S Modern Repair Department fix 'em. They'll look almost new when they come out and be good for several months more of useful service. Phone Harrison 314; we'll call and deliver promptly.

Democratic Donk in Michigan Seeks to Ride to Victory on G. O. P. Elephant

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.

Detroit, Mich., July 7.—Politics has adjourned with the reverse English in Michigan.

The entry of Henry Ford as the Democratic nominee for the Republican nomination for senator has knocked things into sizes and seven. The state is still rubbing its eyes over the phenomenon of the Democratic donkey trying to ride the G. O. P. elephant. Party leaders on both sides are throwing themselves into trances seeking to read the future.

On the surface as yet there is no bitterness, but beneath are plenty of indications that the electorate is doing a prodigious amount of thinking. Undercurrents of resentment are reported running strong in all quarters of the state. When the campaign strikes its stride Michigan will be the stage for a political spectacle that promises to make the Davies-Lanrot fight in Wisconsin appear as peaceful as commencement day in a deaf and dumb school.

The campaign will have the broadest nationalistic aspects, and one underlying issue which the voters will pass upon at the polls is, "What is Democracy?" and "Is self-government only a political myth?"

Others on Tiptoe.

Former Governor Chase S. Osborn and Truman H. Newberry, secretary of the navy under Roosevelt, have been in the running for months, and Senator William Alden Smith is still teetering on his tiptoes wondering whether to get in or not. Mr. Osborn is the one candidate so far that has made a direct attack upon Mr. Ford—upon his attitude toward the struggle between democracy and autocracy during the three years before Uncle Sam got into the fighting, and the encouragement his pacifist ventures gave the pro-German propagandists during the period when President Wilson and other national leaders were urging preparedness.

The "gentleman from the So.," as Osborn is known, when he first began

to rattle his battle-axe against the Ford, declared it his intention to make Ford wriggle in the morgue of human destiny. And the things Osborn is saying are the things the people on trains, on the streets, and in the grocery stores and cigar shops are talking about.

G. O. P. Points Summarized.
The Republican leaders outside of the "band wagoners" and the "Vote Swappers' League" in Detroit, say that Ford's most vulnerable points are:

The peace ship and the duping of Ford by Mrs. Schwimmer, and Ford's subsequent propaganda against preparedness.

The assumption of Ford's son, Edsel Ford, who is in a bomb-proof job at the automobile factory. The local appeal board denied his claim for industrial exemption, put him in a deferred class, and appeal was taken to President Wilson.

The interference by Democratic politicians in Republican politics in a rock ribbed Republican state, that has intensely stood by President Wilson's war policies. Those are the chief points on which the opposition to Ford will throw the stress.

Get the Perspective.
To get a perspective on the Michigan situation it may be well to recall the story briefly.

Michigan is normally Republican by 100,000. Senator Townsend carried it by 105,000 in 1915, and Wilson cut it in half. Hughes getting a plurality of 53,000. On the presidency state has never gone Democratic since the Republican party put its first ticket in the field in 1896, and gave to be exact it split in 1908 and gave Harrison nine electors and Cleveland five.

The Democratic politicians, discerning that they possess somewhat less than a Chinaman's chance for their party in such a rock ribbed Republican state, are now seeking to do the picking for Republicans. The Democrats in the state are giving a mean-

ing all their own to President Wilson's declaration that politics is adjourned. They must have misunderstood or something, for instead of moving to adjourn politics they are trying to gavel through a sine die adjournment for the Republican party and turn the elephant out to pasture.

More Ford Theories.
Mr. Ford's theories as to party affiliations, as related in Detroit political and business circles, are that he regards party names as little more than political tags. He is listed as a Republican. In 1916, in fact, he was in 1884 for Garfield. In passing, this is rather a strain upon one's credulity, inasmuch as Garfield was assassinated in 1881.

Petitions have been filed at Lansing entering him in both Republican and Democratic primaries. In case he should win the Republican nomination, Ford would have to decide which party ticket to run on, as the last prevents a candidate from appearing twice on the same ballot. If he should elect to run as a Democrat, the Republican state committee maintains it would have the right to name some one for the vacancy.

If He Should Win.
If he should win at the primaries and elect to run as a Republican, the election would be all over, as no fight would be made against him by either in half. Hughes getting a plurality of 53,000. On the presidency state has never gone Democratic since the Republican party put its first ticket in the field in 1896, and gave to be exact it split in 1908 and gave Harrison nine electors and Cleveland five.

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Petitions have been filed at Lansing entering him in both Republican and Democratic primaries. In case he should win the Republican nomination, Ford would have to decide which party ticket to run on, as the last prevents a candidate from appearing twice on the same ballot. If he should elect to run as a Democrat, the Republican state committee maintains it would have the right to name some one for the vacancy.

If He Should Win.
If he should win at the primaries and elect to run as a Republican, the election would be all over, as no fight would be made against him by either in half. Hughes getting a plurality of 53,000. On the presidency state has never gone Democratic since the Republican party put its first ticket in the field in 1896, and gave to be exact it split in 1908 and gave Harrison nine electors and Cleveland five.

The Democratic politicians, discerning that they possess somewhat less than a Chinaman's chance for their party in such a rock ribbed Republican state, are now seeking to do the picking for Republicans. The Democrats in the state are giving a mean-

ing all their own to President Wilson's declaration that politics is adjourned. They must have misunderstood or something, for instead of moving to adjourn politics they are trying to gavel through a sine die adjournment for the Republican party and turn the elephant out to pasture.

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ESCAPE

Boys Beat and Gag Guard, Then Flee Juvenile Home.

THREE 16 year old boys yesterday escaped from the Juvenile home after they had worsted their guard in a struggle, gagged him, and tied him to a bed.

The boys are John Responde, Ben Williams, and Norval Byrd, the last two named being Negroes. The police are now engaged in a search for the trio.

Frederick Sears of 1535 West Madison street, 39 years old, was the guard who was overpowered. He was walking through the boys' quarters when the three jumped on him, one trying to throttle him and the others kicking and punching him. Sears says that he made a desperate fight, but the boys, who are all large and strong for their age, were too much for him. He was finally thrown to the floor, almost unconscious. Then the boys gagged him and, carrying him to a bed, tied him to it. They then searched his pockets, found his keys, and fled.

Sears' condition was so serious that he was taken to the County hospital.

Seventy Year Old Nurse Burned to Death in Home

Miss Elizabeth Smith, a nurse, 70 years old, of the nurses' registry, living with Miss Josephine Hunt of 5428 Greenwood avenue, was burned to death at her home yesterday at noon. She had lighted a small stove to heat some food and her dress became ignited. She was badly burned and suffocated, and died before medical aid reached her.

HELP! FIND THESE KNAPSACKS.
Sigmund Wisniewski, 2018 Sedgwick street, yesterday appealed to "The Tribune" to assist him in finding a package containing sixteen haversacks. Wisniewski stated that his wife had sent the package to the soldiers of the Polish army in France. He says that they were lost between Garfield and Center streets on Lincoln avenue.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS THE AUTOMATIC FIREMEN

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Lyon & Healy Invite You

to hear the best of Comic Opera Music. Complimentary Concerts daily in our Hall (ground floor). The programs will be made up largely from the following selections. And, by the way, Victrola owners can make charming additions to their Record Libraries by securing these numbers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| PINAFORE | PIRATES OF PENZANCE |
| 60136—"Fair Moon," Macfarlane, 75c. | 31808—Vocal Gems, \$1.00. |
| 35386—Gems from Pinafore, vocal, \$1.35. | NAUGHTY MARIETTA |
| 18176—Gems from Pinafore, Instrumental, 85c. | 35552—Vocal Gems, \$1.35. |
| MIKADO | 31852—Vocal Gems, \$1.00. |
| 35551—Vocal Gems from the Mikado, \$1.35. | 64174—"I'm Falling in Love With Someone," McCormack, \$1. |
| 17226—Madrigal, 85c. | 60031—Italian Street Song, Marsh, 75c. |
| 35124—Mikado Waltzes, \$1.35. | 55054—Intermezzo, Herbert's Orchestra, \$1.50. |
| 60122—Yum-Yum's Song, "The Moon and I," Margaret Romaine, 75c. | RED MILL |
| 18191—Instrumental Gems, 85c. | 35329—Gems from the Red Mill (Vocal), \$1.35. |
| ROBIN HOOD | BOHEMIAN GIRL |
| 35413—Vocal Gems, \$1.35. | 35603—Vocal Gems, \$1.35. |
| 17268—Armorer's Song, 85c. | 74407—"Heart Bow'd Down," Whitehall, \$1.50. |
| 87255—"Oh, Promise Me," Louise Homer, \$2.00. | And 15 Others. |

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ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES RAISE 505 STAR FLAG

Service flags with a total of 505 stars in them were raised yesterday in Chicago Roman Catholic churches.

In the flag of Our Lady of the Angels church were two gold stars among the 280. One was for Sergi George W. Houdek, who died overseas in an airplane accident, and the other was for Private R. P. Kennedy, who lost his life on one of the ships. Sergi Drury of Camp Custer and J. Collins of the Great Lakes assisted in the service. The flag was presented by Miss Buckley and Miss Copley of the parish.

The Rev. A. J. Hyman, the rabbi, was in charge and the Rev. Mr. E. A. Kelley blessed the flag. At St. John Berchman's church a Belgian flag was blessed in connection with the service flag of 225 stars, representing the enlisted Belgians from various parts of the city. Prof. Von Hack of Louvain university, Belgium; the Belgian counsel and Belgian officers were present.

Six Thefts of Autos Reported to the Police

Six automobiles were reported stolen to the police in the last twenty-four hours. The owners are: C. H. Donaldson, 8444 Kimbark avenue; Samuel Polakows, 2189 De Kalb street; Frank Maass, 1026 West Thirty-second street; George Taylor, 1524 Taylor street; Dr. Nathan Lentz, 1400 South Ashland avenue; C. J. Kuehler, 1126 West Harrison street.

At a meeting of the newly organized campaign committee of the Seventh ward Brundage-Galpin-Weber Republican group officers were elected and resolutions of endorsement for Maill McCormick for United States senator were adopted. The officers include Henry Lesch, chairman; Mrs. William H. Dye, vice chairman; Harry J. Lahe, secretary; Mrs. Edna Morrison, assistant secretary, and E. H. Eber, treasurer.

WOMEN TO BARE NEFARIOUS WORK OF "MICKEY FINN"

Women victims of poison powders alleged to have been placed in food by restaurant and hotel waiters, are to be the chief witnesses today in a grand jury inquiry to be conducted under the immediate supervision of State's Attorney MacLay Hoyne.

Indictments charging a conspiracy to do bodily injury are to be sought against a number of waiters, some of whom belong to Waiters' Union No. 7. Evidence now in the hands of the state's attorney's office shows, according to Mr. Hoyne's aids, that Mickey Finn powders were distributed in the hotel and restaurant guests who ascribed waiters by complaining of service or by falling to the floor.

A large quantity of the powders seized by the state's attorney has been analyzed by chemists, and physicians have given statements as to their injurious effect. "These powders will be laid before the grand jury," Mr. Hoyne was able to show the jury that these powders contain ten grains of poison and that three grains had been known to cause death. "An analysis of the official said last night. We have received confessions from waiters who admit they administered these grains of the poison to individuals."

"We will show that Chicago waiters who waited tables upon guests have been administering these poison powders for years, that they were a well known commodity among Chicago waiters and that they were manufactured and sold here in the city."

Assistant State's Attorney Nicholas Mahoney, who has been in charge of the inquiry, has questioned several hundred waiters. He has issued subpoenas for thirty-five witnesses to appear before the grand jury to testify.

DON'T throw your comfortable old shoes away. Let HASSEL'S Modern Repair Department fix 'em. They'll look almost new when they come out and be good for several months more of useful service. Phone Harrison 314; we'll call and deliver promptly.

BARMAID JOINS BIG MELEE OVER WAR IN SALOON

With the arrest yesterday of William Skodopolski, 185 Throop street, the police believe they have the man who fired two shots at Joseph Romanus, 1617 West Eighteenth street, wounding him in the chest and thigh, during a free for all fight in the saloon of Casimir Kucharski, 1943 Canalport avenue, last Saturday night.

Wladyslaw Komowsky, a barmaid in the saloon, is also under arrest, accused of having beaten Romanus with her fists as he lay unconscious on a pool table, where his friends had placed him. A verbal war argument ended in a battle with revolvers, beer bottles, and whiskey flasks among the patrons of the saloon. Anthony

TAX TO DIRECT PUBLIC BUYING HELD ESSENTIAL

Prof. Adams Outlines His
Views on War Revenue
Legislation.

Second of a series of articles by
experts on taxation problems on the
principles which should govern the
construction of the new war revenue
bill now under consideration in the
house ways and means committee.
Another article, by George M. Reynolds,
will appear tomorrow.

BY HENRY C. ADAMS.
[Professor of Political Economy and Finance
at the University of Michigan.]

Secretary McAdoo's open letter to
Congressman Kitchin of June 6 con-
tains in outline a financial program
for the second year of the war. It
may be termed the administration pro-
gram. It was foreshadowed by a
speech from the president. Expendi-
tures are estimated at \$24,000,000,000,
of which one-third, or \$8,000,000,000,
is to be obtained by taxation. This dou-
bles the amount secured by taxes the
first year of the war. Admitting that
estimate of expenditures to be correct,
and admitting, also, for the purpose
of this paper, that revenue from taxes
and from loans should be in the ratio
of 1 to 2, is the program a good one?
With the exception of new taxes on
luxuries, there is no suggestion that
the field of taxation should be ex-
tended. Chief reliance is placed on
speeding up the machinery of the pre-
sent income taxes and excess profits
taxes. The "war taxes" of 1916 and
1917 are to be made more prolific. Such
is the proposal which even a friendly
critic must read from the secretary's
letter. Is such a proposal satisfactory
when regarded as the cornerstone of
a financial policy for the management
of the present war?

Original Program Sound.
Speaking generally, the financial pro-
gram adopted by congress on entering
the war was a sound program. The
lesson taught by the financial manage-
ment of the war of 1812 and that of
1861 seems to have been learned. Ex-
clusive reliance for the needed revenue
was placed neither on loans nor on
taxes; nor was the amount to be raised
by new taxes limited to the interest on
new issues of bonds. The rule fol-
lowed seems to have been to secure as
much as possible by taxation and to
rely for the remainder upon the use
of public credit. This is a sound
rule. Other things being equal, there
is no question of the superiority of
taxes over loans as a means of secur-
ing capital, especially if that capital
is destined to go up in smoke. The
student of finance can be readily per-
suaded that \$1 should be collected by
taxation for each \$2 secured by loans.
It is not enough, however, that an
adequate amount of money be secured
through taxes. The task of the finan-
cier is more exacting. He must exer-
cise great care as to the kinds of
taxes used and the rates imposed. The
money contributed by taxes must be
secured this year in such a way that
an equal amount, or perhaps an added
amount, can be secured the next year,
the year following, and so on, until the
emergency has passed. The fund from
which taxes are taken should, like
the widow's mite of oil, be ever full.
This is the kernel of the problem of
war financing.

Co-Operative Principle.
In the main, also, the so-called "war
taxes," levied by the acts of Sept. 8,
1916, and Oct. 3, 1917, may be ap-
proved, when regarded from the point
of view of social justice or of economic
analysis. In one respect, the prin-
ciple on which they rest is new to the
American people. They are a frank
recognition of the fact that a part of
the product of every business is a co-
operative or social product, and that
the government, which stands for the
collective interests of all, should sup-
ply its exigency needs by taking back
from each what the cooperative work
of all has produced, but which the
market has failed to distribute. There
is no other defense of the excess profits
of the income taxes.
Provided the extraordinary demand
of the war can be satisfied by such por-
tion of the social product as can be
soaked up by income taxation, the argu-
ment for the exclusive use of such
taxes is at least plausible. Raise the
rates and make the taxes already in
operation more prolific. This seems to
be the chief feature of Secretary Mc-
Adoo's plan of getting the \$8,000,000,000
from taxes for the next fiscal year. Is
it a good plan?

Profit May Not Continue.
There are two reasons why the taxes

LUXURIES

New War Revenue Bill to Reach the Pockets of Rich
and Well-to-Do.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—
[Special.]—In lieu of a con-
sumption tax on breakfast ta-
ble necessities—sugar, tea,
and coffee—the ways and means com-
mittee has tentatively decided to
write into the \$8,000,000,000 war re-
venue bill a luxury tax, aimed to reach
the rich and well-to-do using com-
modities not generally regarded as ne-
cessaries.

In making this decision the com-
mittee has adopted the plan in successful
operation in France. The committee
is compiling a long list of luxuries,
such as perfumes, scented soaps, to-
ilet waters, imported mineral waters,
jewelry, and musical instruments, and
a second list of luxuries with the tax
the rich and well-to-do using com-
modities not generally regarded as ne-
cessaries.

In France pajamas, lingerie, outer
shirts, hosiery, neckties, and clothing
of almost every description come un-
der the semi-luxury classification and
are not subject to such a high rate
of taxation as real luxuries. The rate
is sufficiently high to reach the class
of articles purchased by the rich while
exempting the class of articles pur-
chased by the poor.

It is estimated that about 80 per
cent of the amount to be raised will
come from war profits and incomes.
If the treasury returns justify the
framing of a bill placing such a great
burden upon these two sources.
The committee hopes to obtain about
\$6,000,000,000 from the war profits tax
and it is believed that at least another
billion should be derived from incomes.
As far as can be learned the war pro-
fits tax will be as high as 70 per
cent on the average profits in excess
of the profits of the pre-war period.

The committee has about agreed
that it will be necessary to raise a
large amount of revenue from users of
automobiles and about the only way
they can be reached is through a fed-
eral license tax, based on horsepower.
The occupation tax of 8 per cent on
professional incomes over \$5,000 is to
be abolished. This is generally ac-
cepted as an inequity and in its place
the committee will devise two schemes
of collecting taxes on incomes. The
earned income will have a lower rate
than the income derived from invest-
ments, rents, and the clipping of coupons.
Indications are that the normal tax
on earned income will be 8 per cent,
while the normal tax on unearned in-
comes will be relatively higher, prob-
ably 12 or 15 per cent.

Whatever the ratio disclosed. This par-
allel between the movement in savings
and the movement in prices cannot be
a coincidence. Some portion—and a
considerable portion—of the \$18,000-
000,000 surplus of 1917 is due to the 75
per cent increase in prices and will dis-
appear when increased prices have been
acted fully on costs of production. To
that extent the productivity of the sur-

plus earnings and differential income
taxes, as shown in 1917, will disappear.
Danger of Disaster.

This is my first reason for saying that
the war taxation of 1916 and 1917 can-
not be made the exclusive basis of a
financial policy adequate to carry the
country through this war.

As a temporary expedient, as a bit
of fortunate opportunistic legislation,
as a means of making headway against
the exigencies of the first year and of
gaining time for the formulation of
an adequate financial policy, these laws
of 1916 and 1917 are to be commended;
but they cannot be relied upon for a
stable and elastic revenue. One has
no right to assume that he knows the
unexpressed thoughts of a statesman.
It may be an error to interpret Sec-
retary McAdoo's letter of June 6 as mean-
ing that exclusive reliance for the
years 1918, 1919, and 1920 is to be
placed on the old tax laws. But it reads
that way. Should Congress so inter-
pret the letter and act on the advice it
contains, financial embarrassment, if
not disaster, awaits the country.

Consumption Taxes.
The second reason for refusing to
accept the treasury program pertains
to the narrow basis on which it rests.
These "war taxes" are addressed pri-
marily to the rich, and, consequently,
exact influence on the customary
consumption of the vast body of the
people. It is highly important that
the consumption of unnecessary things
be given up, in order that both cap-
ital and labor may be liberated for the
production of those things which the
government needs for the prosecution
of the war.

For the same reason, it is impor-
tant that the usual consumption of
even necessary things should be
curtailed. An industrial condition
adapted to peace demands must give
place to an industrial condition adapted
to war demands before the business
activities of the nation can be said to
be mobilized for war. Processions and
brass bands cannot accomplish this re-
sult, nor an appeal to patriotism, nor
the wielding of the big stick. There

is one way, and one way only, of at-
taining this result, and that is through
the prices of things that people buy.

Tax to Direct Buying.

If, now, the government could se-
cure a portion of the revenue it needs
by taxes that work their way into
prices in such a manner as to direct
the consumption of the people, and
consequently, their production, along
proper lines, the byproduct of such a
financial policy would be even more
significant than its direct product. In-
deed, without this byproduct, no finan-
cial program can succeed. A sound
financial policy will not alone obtain
the needed funds; nor obtain them in
such a way that future revenues may
be taken from the same source; a
sound financial policy must, in addi-
tion to such results, exert a positive
influence for the accomplishment of
that industrial readjustment which the
advent of a great war makes neces-
sary. The federal income tax laws
have no such influence, and for this
reason are to be condemned as exclu-
sive war taxes.

The general conclusion of the fore-
going comments may be summarized
as follows:

First, the general plan for the finan-
cial management of the present war
may be approved, in that it makes use
of both credit and taxes, with emphasis
placed on taxes. The secretary is right,
also, in demanding more from taxes
the second year than the first year.
Increased reliance on taxes as com-
pared with loans should increase each
year during the continuance of the
war.

Second, the success of the income
taxes during the first year of the war
is no ground for placing exclusive re-
liance on this kind of taxes. The con-
ditions which brought this success
are, in part, transitory. It would be a
fatal mistake to try to fight through
the war on a set of taxes that are suc-
cessful only on a rising market.

Need Sound System.
Third, the initial burden of a war is
the industrial transition from a con-
dition of peace to a condition of war.
Every act of government that touches

business, and especially taxation,
should be shaped to the accomplishment
of that transition. The excess profit
and differential income taxes are aver-
age the top of the problem, and, con-
sequently, are incompetent as war taxes.
The new war taxes to be passed by
the present congress ought to be writ-
ten from a more comprehensive point
of view. They ought to be regarded as
a part of a systematic program of war
financing.

The one thing that this country
needs above all else is a compre-
hensive and self-consistent financial
program, and a program that fits into the
ordinary and everyday rules of indus-
trial conduct. The fundamental prin-
ciples of the science of finance are not
suspended by the advent of a great
war.

'Push' Given Saloonkeeper Causes Death; 4 Are Held

After several hours' questioning yester-
day by Capt. Michael Galloway of the
thirty-fifth street station, Walter Mor-
lan, 24 years old, 2935 Shields avenue,
is said to have confessed that, as the
victim of a quarrel last Friday
night he "pushed" John Doherty, sal-
oonkeeper at 2816 Shields avenue, so
hard that the latter fell to the floor and
later died.

A post mortem examination of the
body showed Doherty had died of con-
cussion of the brain instead of heart
disease, as was first supposed. Mor-
lan, together with three others, who
were in the saloon at the time of the
death, were arrested.

Orders Import Licenses for Goods from Canada

Washington, D. C., July 7.—The war
trade board announced today that after
July 20 all shipments of articles, the
importation of which from other coun-
tries has been restricted, will require
individual import licenses when im-
ported into the United States from Canada
and Newfoundland.

your right-hand man

Bless the right-hand man!—always at
his desk, always quick, eager, well-
informed, dependable—your other self
when you are away. He reads your
copy of **SYSTEM** when you pass it
along to him, because he is qualifying
for your job, and spots any good
advertisements you happen to miss.

SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, has
a primary circulation of 160,000
and a "pass along" circulation
of 340,000—total 500,000.

Tribune Advertising Is Built On
the "QUALITY FIRST" Basis

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission, in its recent report on war profits,
stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering
and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern
not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to
every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that
the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their
profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any
citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be
prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers
were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual
profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that
the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a
manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only mislead-
ing, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a
mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on
sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three
cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per
pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and
meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small
margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of
this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put
back into the business. It had to be, as you realize when you
consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve
quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the
necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live
stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary

amount of working capital. The additional profit makes only a
fair return on this, and, as has been stated, the larger portion of the
profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and
to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the
enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of
these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this
matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker,
say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry
with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support
of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The
Commission's own report shows the large number and impor-
tance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to
any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with
each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive
statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers
mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the
meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their
business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for
less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-
products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution
throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each
other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its
time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and
completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fair-
mindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour and Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company

Larson's Sta-Right Shoes

Will Relieve Your
Foot Trouble

Do you suffer with pains and
aches in the limbs and back—
think you have rheumatism or

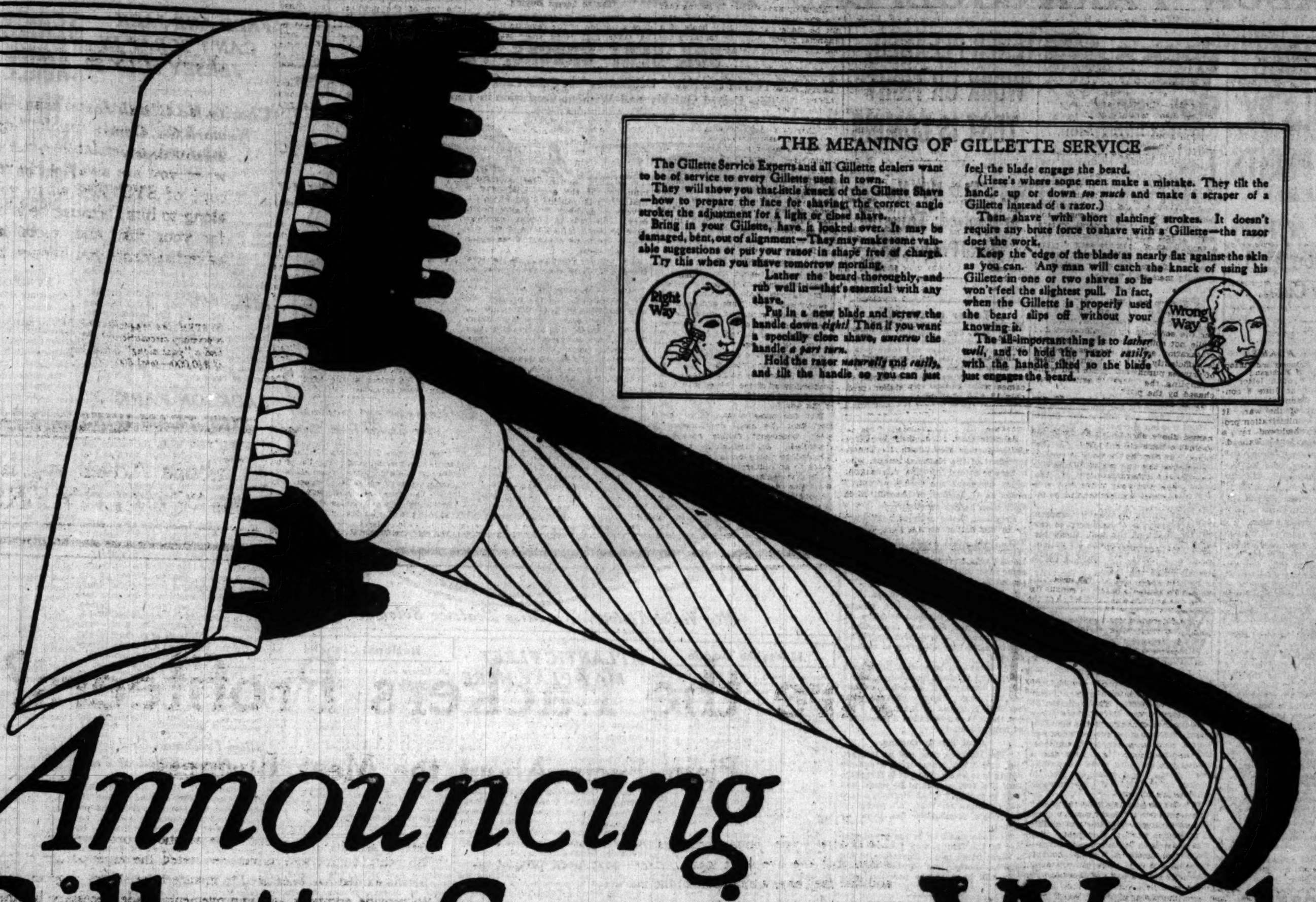
neuralgia—when the trouble really is caused by fallen arches?
Martin Larson will prescribe the exact details for shoes
that will put your arches in a healthy condition.

Let him make you a pair of Sta-Right Shoes by the
plaster paris cast system which reproduces
your feet exactly as they are and permits him
to make shoes that will give support exactly
where needed. The benefit testified to by
countless others is indisputable evidence of
what he can do for you.

Shoes to Measure, \$15 and up
With Plaster Cast, \$20 and up
Military Boots, \$25 the pair

Martin Larson

369 W. Madison St.
At Madison Street Bridge



THE MEANING OF GILLETTE SERVICE

The Gillette Service Experts and all Gillette dealers want to be of service to every Gillette user in town. They will show you the little knack of the Gillette Shave—how to prepare the face for shaving; the correct angle stroke; the adjustment for a light or close shave. Bring in your Gillette, have it looked over. It may be damaged, bent, out of alignment. They may make some valuable suggestions or put your razor in shape free of charge. Try this when you shave tomorrow morning.



Lather the beard thoroughly, and rub well in—that's essential with any shave. Put in a new blade and screw the handle down tight! Then if you want a especially close shave, unscrew the handle a part turn. Hold the razor naturally and easily, and tilt the handle so you can just

feel the blade engage the beard. (Here's where some men make a mistake. They tilt the handle up or down too much and make a scraper of a Gillette instead of a razor.)

Then shave with short slanting strokes. It doesn't require any brute force to shave with a Gillette—the razor does the work.

Keep the edge of the blade as nearly flat against the skin as you can. Any man will catch the knack of using his Gillette in one or two shaves so he won't feel the slightest pull. In fact, when the Gillette is properly used the beard slips off without your knowing it.

The all-important thing is to lather well, and to hold the razor easily, with the handle tilted so the blade just engages the beard.



Announcing Gillette Service Week

THE Gillette Company inaugurates here this week an event of interest to every man who uses a Gillette Safety Razor.

It is here to see its friends and customers: to meet the friends of its friends.

It is here with a dozen Service Experts—to discuss the best and quickest methods of shaving.

It is here in all the Stores with the latest New Models in Gillette Razors and Shaving Sets:

To greet you personally and to talk to you every day in the newspapers:

To tell you some new and interesting things about Razors, about Blades and about the Art of Shaving.

THE Gillette is the greatest razor business in the world—many times the largest.

There is no kind of shaving problem in the world that the Gillette has not met successfully. No type of face or beard, no texture of skin: no Race, or climate or condition of use, but is an old story to the Gillette.

It goes further and says if there is a man anywhere who does not find the Gillette Shave the best shave, and the Gillette Razor the

best razor—it is simply because he has not caught the simple knack of using it.

And it is here in town this week, not only to say these things, but to prove them.

The Gillette is the one world-wide razor success—with ten million users; increasing at the rate of a million razors a year—and a blade production in its American factories alone of seven-hundred-thousand dozen a month.

These things don't just happen. They come about through just one thing—Service.

WITH the Gillette, service is a mission—not an incident. It recognizes its ten-million customers as friends—not as a mass of individuals who buy Gillette razors and blades.

The Gillette feels always that its business is different from most other businesses. The service it renders is more particular and intimate. It's a personal service.

Perhaps you don't yet know the Gillette. Perhaps you are one of those few who have been missing something big in life's line of least resistance.

If so, we want you for both our sakes to join the ten-million Gillette users all over the world.

Perhaps you believe that your particular quality of skin and beard are peculiar to you. Or that no one else has your same razor problem.

This isn't so. Now get this:—

There isn't a man alive whose actual skin, beard, and shaving conditions haven't been duplicated and solved thousands of times by the Gillette. It's an old story with us—an experience that's universal.

Maybe you were a Gillette user once upon a time. And then you relapsed into the barber-shop habit again. If so, shake off a time-wasting habit. We won't consider the money at all.

But do what the successful men are doing—the big men who are getting the work of the world done.

These men don't lose valuable time sitting around in barber shops. They don't cut into their day. They are through, and on the job, long before they would get the call "next" if they were the waiting kind.

GET the clear ruddy look of the men who shave themselves—who are not dependent upon others—the most democratic and independent men in the world.

Join the army of men who make shaving an incident—not an event. Our Service Experts will be in

many of the Gillette Stores in your city this week. They want to help you to help yourself.

If you are not yet a Gillette user, let them show you why you should become one.

If you are a Gillette user perhaps they can show you how to make your Gillette even more useful.

IF you can't get around to see them remember this:

Hold the razor naturally and easily, and tilt the handle so you can just feel the blade engage the beard.

(Here's where some men make a mistake. They tilt the handle up or down too much and make a scraper of a Gillette, instead of a razor.)

Keep the edge of the blade as nearly flat against the skin as you possibly can. Then shave with short, slanting strokes.

Most men get the best results by screwing the blade tight down to the guard. But if you want an extra close shave, just unscrew the handle a part turn, to loosen the edge a trifle from the guard.

No matter what kind of a beard or skin you may have, you'll get a clean, safe, individual shave.

No Stropping—No Honing.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Come talk with the Gillette Service Experts. You will find them in the stores of the following Gillette Dealers on the specified dates:

July 8 to 13 THE OWL DRUG COMPANY, State and Quincy Sts.
July 8 to 13 BUCK & RAYNER, State and Madison Sts.
July 8 to 13 MORRISON HOTEL DRUG STORE, Clark and Madison Sts.
July 8 to 13 THE FAIR, State and Adams Sts.

July 8 to 13 VON LINGERKE & ANTOINE, 130 South Wabash Ave.
July 8 to 13 HOME DRUG COMPANY, Clark and Washington Sts.
July 8 to 13 CENTRAL DRUG STORE, Sheridan Road and Irving Park
July 8 to 13 CENTRAL DRUG STORE, Sheridan Road and Wilson Ave.
July 8 to 13 GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY SERVICE STORE, 123 South La Salle St.

JACKSON PARK GOLFERS DEFEAT JACKIES IN TEAM MATCH OVER

SAILORS ROSE TO RIVALS BY THREE POINTS

Gullickson of Navy and Nelson Tied for Low Card.

Playing over their home course Jackson park golfers won a team match against four Great Lakes Naval station players yesterday afternoon by three points. Four players composed each team, the eight men competing in two tournaments, paired off to a side in four ball play.

Low card returns showed in a division of the honor between Jackie Lloyd Gullickson and Gunnar Nelson, the Boston High school boy, who led the Jackies. Gullickson was Chicago city champion before joining the navy. Both he and Nelson went around the eighteen hole course with cards of 74.

Big Gallery Watches Match. Myers of the navy team is a former North Shore player. Bone was a member of the Hyde Park High team. Anderson played on south side courses. Gullickson and Nelson were leaders of the respective teams. Gullickson shot a three on the long fourth hole, over the hill, giving his side an early lead in that foursome. Thilges holed out at the seventh in two, as all eight principals are local players, well known to the Jackson park golfing clan. A collection was taken up for the Red Cross. Ray McCallister of Buffalo, one of the best known golf players at Great Lakes station, was to have been a participant in the match, but he could not get leave for the day.

Summary of Play. Here is how the teams played:

Great Lakes—Lloyd Gullickson, 35-74, and Edward F. Myers, 36-77. Jackson Park—Gunnar Nelson, 35-74, and Leo Thilges, 41-35-79. On best ball for eighteen holes the navy team won six points. Gullickson and Nelson had best ball scores of 68.

SECOND FOURSUMS. Jackson Park—Jack Henry, 36-77; Dr. Clyde Caldwell, 40-41-81. Great Lakes—Walter Bone, 39-72; Dr. Andrews, 40-43-80. Jackson Park won the foursums, 4 up on bog ball. This was the park team victory for the day by 3 points.

BARNES AND JOCK AGAIN WIN FROM AMATEURS, 3-2

Denver, Colo., July 7.—[Special.]—By remarkably well played and in many respects sensational golf, Jim Barnes and Jock Hutchinson, professionals, defeated Chick Evans and Warren K. Wood, amateurs, 3 and 2 this afternoon at Lakewood Country club in the match play for the benefit of the Red Cross. Yesterday \$3,000 was raised for the war charity.

Before the game the privilege of carrying for these famous players was auctioned off to the highest bidder. W. A. Matlack bought the privilege of carrying for Hutchinson for \$425. H. M. Stoll bought the privilege for Chick Evans for \$1,000. Barnes was hurried off, as the time was going fast and the crowd was becoming impatient, so only 175 was realized.

When Wood was brought up to the block, however, the crowd took on a new lease of bidding and the privilege brought \$425, and Warren was sold to Mrs. E. H. Douglas for that circuit. Next the last autographed by President Wilson was offered and was finally knocked down to Tom Botterill for \$625. After the match the balls used by the players were sold. Cards of the players follow:

Barnes—Out 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 2, 5-35. In 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4-35-68. Evans—Out 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4-35-78. In 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4-35-78. Wood—Out 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4-35-78. In 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4-35-78.

Mystic Golf Club Holds Annual Meet Wednesday

Mystic Golf association members will hold their annual meet Wednesday at Wheaton. Teams of four men will compete for the Astor cup. It is expected about twenty-five quartets will play.

GRAND CIRCUIT OPENING TODAY

Cleveland, O., July 7.—The opening meeting of the 1913 Grand circuit harness racing will be inaugurated at North Randall track. Two hundred and fifty-two horses are named to start in the twenty-two listed events. Entries include not only the stars of the one mile track but also many famous half mile track performers. Because of the war, exportation of horses is impossible and horsemen say there are more fast record horses in America and more stars nominated to perform in Grand circuit races than ever before.

The list of famous drivers is practically intact because most of the men who have gained fame on the circuit are above draft age. Five races will be contested tomorrow and Wednesday and four on the other three days.

AT METROPOLITAN TRAPS.

Breaking 82 targets out of 100 from sixteen yard line, G. Gabel carried off the honors in the weekly shoot of the Metropolitan Gun club. R. Simonetti was second with 80 and A. Burkhardt third with 77. H. Meng was the best shooter by breaking 25 targets out of 50. Mrs. J. L. Walker was second with 20.

FRANK GILLES IN FLYING SCHOOL. Springfield, Ill., July 7.—Frank Gilles, former U. S. Army aviator, is teaching the fundamentals of a flying school. Gilles is a graduate of Harvard and formerly played on the football team at that university.

Jock's TIPS to GOLFERS

BY JOCK HUTCHINSON.

THE body of the player occupies a position similar to that of the hub of a wheel. If you take a photograph of the center of the disc and try to play a tune you produce noise. If your body does not form the hub of the wheel, you will produce noise in your play. The steadiness of the body is a vital point. Frequently after making a poor shot a player declares he has no control. He has no control of the ball he has moved his body.

This can perhaps best be illustrated in a short story. It is quite possible to turn the head and follow the flight without moving the body. If the body is kept steady, this kind of shot could be made almost without looking at the ball, but as soon as the body is turned the flight of the club is altered and the shot is not executed properly. In the longer shots the body movement will be greater and the mistakes will be intensified.

In driving, it frequently happens that a player is endeavoring to follow the flight of the ball, turns his right shoulder and cramps its action. I have talked with many players whose styles of putting differ greatly, and all agree that keeping the body still is a most important factor in their success on the greens.

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TENER PLEASED 'WORK OR FIGHT' TEST IS COMING

Glad a Star Like Hornsby Is Involved; Talks of 'Moral Production.'

Atlantic City, N. J., July 7.—[Special.]—Former Gov. John K. Tener, president of the National league, who is here to attend the Elks' convention, today discussed the "work or fight" test as it applies to baseball more fully than he has heretofore.

President Tener referred particularly to the action of the Fort Worth, Tex., local draft board in notifying Roger Hornsby, shortstop of the St. Louis Cardinals, that unless he engaged in some essential occupation he would be placed in class 1-A.

Coins New Term for Case. President Tener coined a phrase new in the acute baseball situation. It is "moral and spiritual production," and he applied it as a term describing what league baseball gives to society.

"If there can be such a thing as a moral and spiritual production, and I believe there is, it describes exactly what I mean. Simply because what baseball produces is intangible. I do not think it can be called nonessential or nonproductive."

Glad Test Is Coming. "The Hornsby case will be interesting, and I am rather glad a definite ruling is to be secured. It is fortunate that if a test case is to be made, and that is probably what Hornsby's case amounts to, that a player of Hornsby's prominence has been selected."

"I understand he is the bread winner of the family, and I know he is a high priced man. Therefore to put him in another line of work undoubtedly will be a severe personal hardship."

PICKETTS, 3; TRAEGERS, 2. After twenty-fourth straight, Traeger Colts were beaten by Picketts at Harlem avenue and Twelfth, 3 to 2, in eleven innings. Hits by Malone and McDonald put over the winning run. Score:

Picketts: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 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1016. 1017. 1018. 1019. 1020. 1021. 1022. 1023. 1024. 1025. 1026. 1027. 1028. 1029. 1030. 1031. 1032. 1033. 1034. 1035. 1036. 1037. 1038. 1039. 1040. 1041. 1042. 1043. 1044. 1045. 1046. 1047. 1048. 1049. 1050. 1051. 1052. 1053. 1054. 1055. 1056. 1057. 1058. 1059. 1060. 1061. 1062. 1063. 1064. 1065. 1066. 1067. 1068. 1069. 1070. 1071. 1072. 1073. 1074. 1075. 1076. 1077. 1078. 1079. 1080. 1081. 1082. 1083. 1084. 1085. 1086. 1087. 1088. 1089. 1090. 1091. 1092. 1093. 1094. 1095. 1096. 1097. 1098. 1099. 1100. 1101. 1102. 1103. 1104. 1105. 1106. 1107. 1108. 1109. 1110. 1111. 1112. 1113. 1114. 1115. 1116. 1117. 1118. 1119. 1120. 1121. 1122. 1123. 1124. 1125. 1126. 1127. 1128. 1129. 1130. 1131. 1132. 1133. 1134. 1135. 1136. 1137. 1138. 1139. 1140. 1141. 1142. 1143. 1144. 1145. 1146. 1147. 1148. 1149. 1150. 1151. 1152. 1153. 1154. 1155. 1156. 1157. 1158. 1159. 1160. 1161. 1162. 1163. 1164. 1165. 1166. 1167. 1168. 1169. 1170. 1171. 1172. 1173. 1174. 1175. 1176. 1177. 1178. 1179. 1180. 1181. 1182. 1183. 1184. 1185. 1186. 1187. 1188. 1189. 1190. 1191. 1192. 1193. 1194. 1195. 1196. 1197. 1198. 1199. 1200. 1201. 1202. 1203. 1204. 1205. 1206. 1207. 1208. 1209. 1210. 1211. 1212. 1213. 1214. 1215. 1216. 1217. 1218. 1219. 1220. 1221. 1222. 1223.

LABOR OPPOSES PLAN TO PUT IN WATER METERS

Backing of the Bureau of
Public Efficiency
Leads to Action.

A sharp controversy over the proposed system of measuring water rates by meters featured yesterday's semi-monthly meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The question came up on a resolution asking that the federation go on record opposing the system, largely because it was sponsored by the bureau of public efficiency, and also on the ground that its adoption would increase the cost to the average household.

After a debate, which at times verged on bitterness, Harris S. Keeler, director of the bureau, who was in the meeting, was invited to take the rest room and explain the plan, which he did amid much heckling from the floor. The resolution opposing the meter system was finally adopted by the federation by a vote of 115 to 10.

A statement presented to the federation by the water, setting forth their wage demands upon the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' association as the "real reason" for the recent raid upon the water's headquarters at 115 West Madison street by detectives from the state's attorney's office, was presented and approved.

President John Fitzpatrick, discussing the Lyon & Healy strike, charged that the Illinois Manufacturers' association is a disloyal body and said the executive board of the federation had made a demand for a presidential investigation of it.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.
Washington, D. C., July 7.—Following is the official weather forecast:
Missouri—Partly cloudy Monday, probably showers in west portion; Tuesday generally fair and warm.
Wisconsin—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.
Minnesota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in south portion Monday.
Iowa—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday with slowly rising temperature.
North Dakota—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.
South Dakota—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.
Nebraska—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday and in east portion Monday.
Kansas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in north portion Tuesday.
Montana—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer in east portion Tuesday.
Ohio and Indiana—Partly cloudy in north portion, fair in south portion, and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer.
Michigan—Fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.
Lower Michigan—Fair in north portion; cloudy in south portion Monday; Tuesday fair.
Illinois—Fair in north portion; cloudy in south portion Monday; Tuesday fair.

| Place | 7:00 p.m. | Central time | Barometer | Direction | State of sky | Wind | Temperature |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------|-------------|
| Eastern states | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Clear | S.E. | ... | ... |
| Philadelphia | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Atlanta | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Baltimore | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Buffalo | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| New York | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Newark | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Pittsburgh | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Chicago | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Louis | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Paul | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Minneapolis | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Des Moines | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Omaha | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Lincoln | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Sioux Falls | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Yankton | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Brookings | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Watkins | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Sioux City | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Fort Dodge | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Hartington | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Wichita | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Topeka | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Lawrence | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Salina | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Manhattan | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Empire | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Joseph | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Independence | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Warrensburg | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Boonville | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Marion | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Paris | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Charles | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Louis | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Paul | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
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| Omaha | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Lincoln | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Sioux Falls | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Yankton | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Brookings | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
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| Topeka | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Lawrence | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Salina | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Manhattan | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Empire | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Joseph | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Independence | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Warrensburg | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Boonville | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Marion | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Paris | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Charles | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Louis | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Paul | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Minneapolis | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Des Moines | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Omaha | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Lincoln | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Sioux Falls | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Yankton | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Brookings | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Watkins | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Sioux City | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Fort Dodge | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Hartington | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Wichita | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Topeka | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Lawrence | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Salina | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Manhattan | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Empire | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Joseph | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Independence | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Warrensburg | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Boonville | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Marion | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Paris | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Charles | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Louis | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| St. Paul | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Minneapolis | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Des Moines | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Omaha | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Lincoln | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Sioux Falls | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Yankton | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Brookings | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | S.W. | ... | ... |
| Watkins | 7:00 p.m. | 7:00 | 74 | Cloudy | | | |

CROP REPORT IS DUE TOMORROW; YIELDS LIGHTER

Loss Is Mainly in Winter
Wheat and Oats; First
Figures on Corn.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

The government crop report for July is due in Chicago at 11:30 p. m. tomorrow. It is expected to show around 575,000,000 bu. of winter wheat and 324,000,000 bu. of spring wheat, a total of 900,000,000 bu. Private estimates place the total at 935,000,000 bu. Last month the yield was 915,000,000 bu. and last year 915,000,000 bu. A reduction is expected in winter wheat, while in spring wheat the loss in condition is likely to be made up by an advance of 1.5 bu. per acre in the par basis.

The first report of the season on corn will be given. An acreage of around 115,000,000 to 116,000,000 is expected. Last year the acreage planted was 121,000,000 bu. and harvested 115,785,000 bu. A crop of over 5,000,000,000 bu. is expected to be shown in tomorrow's report. Private estimates are for 5,150,000,000 to 5,180,000,000 bu. and will compare with 5,150,000,000 bu. and last year.

Estimates are expected to be reduced materially, owing to drought and extremely hot weather in the southwest and west parts of the north-west. A crop of around 1,450,000,000 bu. is expected, which will compare with 1,550,000,000 bu. last month and 1,577,000,000 bu. last year.

New Wheat Beginning to Move. Despite the uncertainty as to the future price of wheat to be paid by the government, owing to the action of congress, new wheat moved fairly in the southwest for the first week in July, and liberal receipts are expected. Premiums of \$2.00 a bu. were paid in the southwestern markets, as compared with the government price. Chicago had its first wheat Saturday, which brought 10c over the government price, being No. 1 and No. 3 red.

The situation in corn is mixed, and the action of the market is not such as to encourage a large amount of new business. Futures are selling under the price of cash corn. With a scarce crop of white corn with the better grades around \$1.95, while sample grade corn sold Saturday at 80c to \$1.30, mostly at 80c and above, only a few cars have been below that figure.

Fair Gains for Week.

July corn closed Saturday at \$1.52 1/2, up 1/4; August, \$1.53 1/2, up 1/4; September, \$1.55 1/2, up 1/4. Prices for the week follow:
Min. 1.45-1.48; Aug. 1.48-1.51; Sept. 1.51-1.54; Oct. 1.54-1.57; Nov. 1.57-1.60; Dec. 1.60-1.63; Jan. 1.63-1.66; Feb. 1.66-1.69; Mar. 1.69-1.72; Apr. 1.72-1.75; May 1.75-1.78; June 1.78-1.81; July 1.81-1.84; Aug. 1.84-1.87; Sept. 1.87-1.90; Oct. 1.90-1.93; Nov. 1.93-1.96; Dec. 1.96-1.99; Jan. 1.99-2.02; Feb. 2.02-2.05; Mar. 2.05-2.08; Apr. 2.08-2.11; May 2.11-2.14; June 2.14-2.17; July 2.17-2.20; Aug. 2.20-2.23; Sept. 2.23-2.26; Oct. 2.26-2.29; Nov. 2.29-2.32; Dec. 2.32-2.35; Jan. 2.35-2.38; Feb. 2.38-2.41; Mar. 2.41-2.44; Apr. 2.44-2.47; May 2.47-2.50; June 2.50-2.53; July 2.53-2.56; Aug. 2.56-2.59; Sept. 2.59-2.62; Oct. 2.62-2.65; Nov. 2.65-2.68; Dec. 2.68-2.71; Jan. 2.71-2.74; Feb. 2.74-2.77; Mar. 2.77-2.80; Apr. 2.80-2.83; May 2.83-2.86; June 2.86-2.89; July 2.89-2.92; Aug. 2.92-2.95; Sept. 2.95-2.98; Oct. 2.98-3.01; Nov. 3.01-3.04; Dec. 3.04-3.07; Jan. 3.07-3.10; Feb. 3.10-3.13; Mar. 3.13-3.16; Apr. 3.16-3.19; May 3.19-3.22; June 3.22-3.25; July 3.25-3.28; Aug. 3.28-3.31; Sept. 3.31-3.34; Oct. 3.34-3.37; Nov. 3.37-3.40; Dec. 3.40-3.43; Jan. 3.43-3.46; Feb. 3.46-3.49; Mar. 3.49-3.52; Apr. 3.52-3.55; May 3.55-3.58; June 3.58-3.61; July 3.61-3.64; Aug. 3.64-3.67; Sept. 3.67-3.70; Oct. 3.70-3.73; Nov. 3.73-3.76; Dec. 3.76-3.79; Jan. 3.79-3.82; Feb. 3.82-3.85; Mar. 3.85-3.88; Apr. 3.88-3.91; May 3.91-3.94; June 3.94-3.97; July 3.97-4.00; Aug. 4.00-4.03; Sept. 4.03-4.06; Oct. 4.06-4.09; Nov. 4.09-4.12; Dec. 4.12-4.15; Jan. 4.15-4.18; Feb. 4.18-4.21; Mar. 4.21-4.24; Apr. 4.24-4.27; May 4.27-4.30; June 4.30-4.33; July 4.33-4.36; Aug. 4.36-4.39; Sept. 4.39-4.42; Oct. 4.42-4.45; Nov. 4.45-4.48; Dec. 4.48-4.51; Jan. 4.51-4.54; Feb. 4.54-4.57; Mar. 4.57-4.60; Apr. 4.60-4.63; May 4.63-4.66; June 4.66-4.69; July 4.69-4.72; Aug. 4.72-4.75; Sept. 4.75-4.78; Oct. 4.78-4.81; Nov. 4.81-4.84; Dec. 4.84-4.87; Jan. 4.87-4.90; Feb. 4.90-4.93; Mar. 4.93-4.96; Apr. 4.96-4.99; May 4.99-5.02; June 5.02-5.05; July 5.05-5.08; Aug. 5.08-5.11; Sept. 5.11-5.14; Oct. 5.14-5.17; Nov. 5.17-5.20; Dec. 5.20-5.23; Jan. 5.23-5.26; Feb. 5.26-5.29; Mar. 5.29-5.32; Apr. 5.32-5.35; May 5.35-5.38; June 5.38-5.41; July 5.41-5.44; Aug. 5.44-5.47; Sept. 5.47-5.50; Oct. 5.50-5.53; Nov. 5.53-5.56; Dec. 5.56-5.59; Jan. 5.59-5.62; Feb. 5.62-5.65; Mar. 5.65-5.68; Apr. 5.68-5.71; May 5.71-5.74; June 5.74-5.77; July 5.77-5.80; Aug. 5.80-5.83; Sept. 5.83-5.86; Oct. 5.86-5.89; Nov. 5.89-5.92; Dec. 5.92-5.95; Jan. 5.95-5.98; Feb. 5.98-6.01; Mar. 6.01-6.04; Apr. 6.04-6.07; May 6.07-6.10; June 6.10-6.13; July 6.13-6.16; Aug. 6.16-6.19; Sept. 6.19-6.22; Oct. 6.22-6.25; Nov. 6.25-6.28; Dec. 6.28-6.31; Jan. 6.31-6.34; Feb. 6.34-6.37; Mar. 6.37-6.40; Apr. 6.40-6.43; May 6.43-6.46; June 6.46-6.49; July 6.49-6.52; Aug. 6.52-6.55; Sept. 6.55-6.58; Oct. 6.58-6.61; Nov. 6.61-6.64; Dec. 6.64-6.67; Jan. 6.67-6.70; Feb. 6.70-6.73; Mar. 6.73-6.76; Apr. 6.76-6.79; May 6.79-6.82; June 6.82-6.85; July 6.85-6.88; Aug. 6.88-6.91; Sept. 6.91-6.94; Oct. 6.94-6.97; Nov. 6.97-7.00; Dec. 7.00-7.03; Jan. 7.03-7.06; Feb. 7.06-7.09; Mar. 7.09-7.12; Apr. 7.12-7.15; May 7.15-7.18; June 7.18-7.21; July 7.21-7.24; Aug. 7.24-7.27; Sept. 7.27-7.30; Oct. 7.30-7.33; Nov. 7.33-7.36; Dec. 7.36-7.39; Jan. 7.39-7.42; Feb. 7.42-7.45; Mar. 7.45-7.48; Apr. 7.48-7.51; May 7.51-7.54; June 7.54-7.57; July 7.57-7.60; Aug. 7.60-7.63; Sept. 7.63-7.66; Oct. 7.66-7.69; Nov. 7.69-7.72; Dec. 7.72-7.75; Jan. 7.75-7.78; Feb. 7.78-7.81; Mar. 7.81-7.84; Apr. 7.84-7.87; May 7.87-7.90; June 7.90-7.93; July 7.93-7.96; Aug. 7.96-7.99; Sept. 7.99-8.02; Oct. 8.02-8.05; Nov. 8.05-8.08; Dec. 8.08-8.11; Jan. 8.11-8.14; Feb. 8.14-8.17; Mar. 8.17-8.20; Apr. 8.20-8.23; May 8.23-8.26; June 8.26-8.29; July 8.29-8.32; Aug. 8.32-8.35; Sept. 8.35-8.38; Oct. 8.38-8.41; Nov. 8.41-8.44; Dec. 8.44-8.47; Jan. 8.47-8.50; Feb. 8.50-8.53; Mar. 8.53-8.56; Apr. 8.56-8.59; May 8.59-8.62; June 8.62-8.65; July 8.65-8.68; Aug. 8.68-8.71; Sept. 8.71-8.74; Oct. 8.74-8.77; Nov. 8.77-8.80; Dec. 8.80-8.83; Jan. 8.83-8.86; Feb. 8.86-8.89; Mar. 8.89-8.92; Apr. 8.92-8.95; May 8.95-8.98; June 8.98-9.01; July 9.01-9.04; Aug. 9.04-9.07; Sept. 9.07-9.10; Oct. 9.10-9.13; Nov. 9.13-9.16; Dec. 9.16-9.19; Jan. 9.19-9.22; Feb. 9.22-9.25; Mar. 9.25-9.28; Apr. 9.28-9.31; May 9.31-9.34; June 9.34-9.37; July 9.37-9.40; Aug. 9.40-9.43; Sept. 9.43-9.46; Oct. 9.46-9.49; Nov. 9.49-9.52; Dec. 9.52-9.55; Jan. 9.55-9.58; Feb. 9.58-9.61; Mar. 9.61-9.64; Apr. 9.64-9.67; May 9.67-9.70; June 9.70-9.73; July 9.73-9.76; Aug. 9.76-9.79; Sept. 9.79-9.82; Oct. 9.82-9.85; Nov. 9.85-9.88; Dec. 9.88-9.91; Jan. 9.91-9.94; Feb. 9.94-9.97; Mar. 9.97-10.00; Apr. 10.00-10.03; May 10.03-10.06; June 10.06-10.09; July 10.09-10.12; Aug. 10.12-10.15; Sept. 10.15-10.18; Oct. 10.18-10.21; Nov. 10.21-10.24; Dec. 10.24-10.27; Jan. 10.27-10.30; Feb. 10.30-10.33; Mar. 10.33-10.36; Apr. 10.36-10.39; May 10.39-10.42; June 10.42-10.45; July 10.45-10.48; Aug. 10.48-10.51; Sept. 10.51-10.54; Oct. 10.54-10.57; Nov. 10.57-10.60; Dec. 10.60-10.63; Jan. 10.63-10.66; Feb. 10.66-10.69; Mar. 10.69-10.72; Apr. 10.72-10.75; May 10.75-10.78; June 10.78-10.81; July 10.81-10.84; Aug. 10.84-10.87; Sept. 10.87-10.90; Oct. 10.90-10.93; Nov. 10.93-10.96; Dec. 10.96-10.99; Jan. 10.99-11.02; Feb. 11.02-11.05; Mar. 11.05-11.08; Apr. 11.08-11.11; May 11.11-11.14; June 11.14-11.17; July 11.17-11.20; Aug. 11.20-11.23; Sept. 11.23-11.26; Oct. 11.26-11.29; Nov. 11.29-11.32; Dec. 11.32-11.35; Jan. 11.35-11.38; Feb. 11.38-11.41; Mar. 11.41-11.44; Apr. 11.44-11.47; May 11.47-11.50; June 11.50-11.53; July 11.53-11.56; Aug. 11.56-11.59; Sept. 11.59-11.62; Oct. 11.62-11.65; Nov. 11.65-11.68; Dec. 11.68-11.71; Jan. 11.71-11.74; Feb. 11.74-11.77; Mar. 11.77-11.80; Apr. 11.80-11.83; May 11.83-11.86; June 11.86-11.89; July 11.89-11.92; Aug. 11.92-11.95; Sept. 11.95-11.98; Oct. 11.98-12.01; Nov. 12.01-12.04; Dec. 12.04-12.07; Jan. 12.07-12.10; Feb. 12.10-12.13; Mar. 12.13-12.16; Apr. 12.16-12.19; May 12.19-12.22; June 12.22-12.25; July 12.25-12.28; Aug. 12.28-12.31; Sept. 12.31-12.34; Oct. 12.34-12.37; Nov. 12.37-12.40; Dec. 12.40-12.43; Jan. 12.43-12.46; Feb. 12.46-12.49; Mar. 12.49-12.52; Apr. 12.52-12.55; May 12.55-12.58; June 12.58-12.61; July 12.61-12.64; Aug. 12.64-12.67; Sept. 12.67-12.70; Oct. 12.70-12.73; Nov. 12.73-12.76; Dec. 12.76-12.79; Jan. 12.79-12.82; Feb. 12.82-12.85; Mar. 12.85-12.88; Apr. 12.88-12.91; May 12.91-12.94; June 12.94-12.97; July 12.97-13.00; Aug. 13.00-13.03; Sept. 13.03-13.06; Oct. 13.06-13.09; Nov. 13.09-13.12; Dec. 13.12-13.15; Jan. 13.15-13.18; Feb. 13.18-13.21; Mar. 13.21-13.24; Apr. 13.24-13.27; May 13.27-13.30; June 13.30-13.33; July 13.33-13.36; Aug. 13.36-13.39; Sept. 13.39-13.42; Oct. 13.42-13.45; Nov. 13.45-13.48; Dec. 13.48-13.51; Jan. 13.51-13.54; Feb. 13.54-13.57; Mar. 13.57-13.60; Apr. 13.60-13.63; May 13.63-13.66; June 13.66-13.69; July 13.69-13.72; Aug. 13.72-13.75; Sept. 13.75-13.78; Oct. 13.78-13.81; Nov. 13.81-13.84; Dec. 13.84-13.87; Jan. 13.87-13.90; Feb. 13.90-13.93; Mar. 13.93-13.96; Apr. 13.96-14.00; May 14.00-14.03; June 14.03-14.06; July 14.06-14.09; Aug. 14.09-14.12; Sept. 14.12-14.15; Oct. 14.15-14.18; Nov. 14.18-14.21; Dec. 14.21-14.24; Jan. 14.24-14.27; Feb. 14.27-14.30; Mar. 14.30-14.33; Apr. 14.33-14.36; May 14.36-14.39; June 14.39-14.42; July 14.42-14.45; Aug. 14.45-14.48; Sept. 14.48-14.51; Oct. 14.51-14.54; Nov. 14.54-14.57; Dec. 14.57-14.60; Jan. 14.60-14.63; Feb. 14.63-14.66; Mar. 14.66-14.69; Apr. 14.69-14.72; May 14.72-14.75; June 14.75-14.78; July 14.78-14.81; Aug. 14.81-14.84; Sept. 14.84-14.87; Oct. 14.87-14.90; Nov. 14.90-14.93; Dec. 14.93-14.96; Jan. 14.96-15.00; Feb. 15.00-15.03; Mar. 15.03-15.06; Apr. 15.06-15.09; May 15.09-15.12; June 15.12-15.15; July 15.15-15.18; Aug. 15.18-15.21; Sept. 15.21-15.24; Oct. 15.24-15.27; Nov. 15.27-15.30; Dec. 15.30-15.33; Jan. 15.33-15.36; Feb. 15.36-15.39; Mar. 15.39-15.42; Apr. 15.42-15.45; May 15.45-15.48; June 15.48-15.51; July 15.51-15.54; Aug. 15.54-15.57; Sept. 15.57-15.60; Oct. 15.60-15.63; Nov. 15.63-15.66; Dec. 15.66-15.69; Jan. 15.69-15.72; Feb. 15.72-15.75; Mar. 15.75-15.78; Apr. 15.78-15.81; May 15.81-15.84; June 15.84-15.87; July 15.87-15.90; Aug. 15.90-15.93; Sept. 15.93-15.96; Oct. 15.96-16.00; Nov. 16.00-16.03; Dec. 16.03-16.06; Jan. 16.06-16.09; Feb. 16.09-16.12; Mar. 16.12-16.15; Apr. 16.15-16.18; May 16.18-16.21; June 16.21-16.24; July 16.24-16.27; Aug. 16.27-16.30; Sept. 16.30-16.33; Oct. 16.33-16.36; Nov. 16.36-16.39; Dec. 16.39-16.42; Jan. 16.42-16.45; Feb. 16.45-16.48; Mar. 16.48-16.51; Apr. 16.51-16.54; May 16.54-16.57; June 16.57-16.60; July 16.60-16.63; Aug. 16.63-16.66; Sept. 16.66-16.69; Oct. 16.69-16.72; Nov. 16.72-16.75; Dec. 16.75-16.78; Jan. 16.78-16.81; Feb. 16.81-16.84; Mar. 16.84-16.87; Apr. 16.87-16.90; May 16.90-16.93; June 16.93-16.96; July 16.96-17.00; Aug. 17.00-17.03; Sept. 17.03-17.06; Oct. 17.06-17.09; Nov. 17.09-17.12; Dec. 17.12-17.15; Jan. 17.15-17.18; Feb. 17.18-17.21; Mar. 17.21-17.24; Apr. 17.24-17.27; May 17.27-17.30; June 17.30-17.33; July 17.33-17.36; Aug. 17.36-17.39; Sept. 17.39-17.42; Oct. 17.42-17.45; Nov. 17.45-17.48; Dec. 17.48-17.51; Jan. 17.51-17.54; Feb. 17.54-17.57; Mar. 17.57-17.60; Apr. 17.60-17.63; May 17.63-17.66; June 17.66-17.69; July 17.69-17.72; Aug. 17.72-17.75; Sept. 17.75-17.78; Oct. 17.78-17.81; Nov. 17.81-17.84; Dec. 17.84-17.87; Jan. 17.87-17.90; Feb. 17.90-17.93; Mar. 17.93-17.96; Apr. 17.96-18.00; May 18.00-18.03; June 18.03-18.06; July 18.06-18.09; Aug. 18.09-18.12; Sept. 18.12-18.15; Oct. 18.15-18.18; Nov. 18.18-18.21; Dec. 18.21-18.24; Jan. 18.24-18.27; Feb. 18.27-18.30; Mar. 18.30-18.33; Apr. 18.33-18.36; May 18.36-18.39; June 18.39-18.42; July 18.42-18.45; Aug. 18.45-18.48; Sept. 18.48-18.51; Oct. 18.51-18.54; Nov. 18.54-18.57; Dec. 18.57-18.60; Jan. 18.60-18.63; Feb. 18.63-18.66; Mar. 18.66-18.69; Apr. 18.69-18.72; May 18.72-18.75; June 18.75-18.78; July 18.78-18.81; Aug. 18.81-18.84; Sept. 18.84-18.87; Oct. 18.87-18.90; Nov. 18.90-18.93; Dec. 18.93-18.96; Jan. 18.96-19.00; Feb. 19.00-19.03; Mar. 19.03-19.06; Apr. 19.06-19.09; May 19.09-19.12; June 19.12-19.15; July 19.15-19.18; Aug. 19.18-19.21; Sept. 19.21-19.24; Oct. 19.24-19.27; Nov. 19.27-19.30; Dec. 19.30-19.33; Jan. 19.33-19.36; Feb. 19.36-19.39; Mar. 19.39-19.42; Apr. 19.42-19.45; May 19.45-19.48; June 19.48-19.51; July 19.51-19.54; Aug. 19.54-19.57; Sept. 19.57-19.60; Oct. 19.60-19.63; Nov. 19.63-19.66; Dec. 19.66-19.69; Jan. 19.69-19.72; Feb. 19.72-19.75; Mar. 19.75-19.78; Apr. 19.78-19.81; May 19.81-19.84; June 19.84-19.87; July 19.87-19.90; Aug. 19.90-19.93; Sept. 19.93-19.96; Oct. 19.96-20.00; Nov. 20.00-20.03; Dec. 20.03-20.06; Jan. 20.06-20.09; Feb. 20.09-20.12; Mar. 20.12-20.15; Apr. 20.15-20.18; May 20.18-20.21; June 20.21-20.24; July 20.24-20.27; Aug. 20.27-20.30; Sept. 20.30-20.33; Oct. 20.33-20.36; Nov. 20.36-20.39; Dec. 20.39-20.42; Jan. 20.42-20.45; Feb. 20.45-20.48; Mar. 20.48-20.51; Apr. 20.51-20.54; May 20.54-20.57; June 20.57-20.60; July 20.60-20.63; Aug. 20.63-20.66; Sept. 20.66-20.69; Oct. 20.69-20.72; Nov. 20.72-20.75; Dec. 20.75-20.78; Jan. 20.78-20.81; Feb. 20.81-20.84; Mar. 20.84-20.87; Apr. 20.87-20.90; May 20.90-20.93; June 20.93-20.96; July 20.96-21.00; Aug. 21.00-21.03; Sept. 21.03-21.06; Oct. 21.06-21.09; Nov. 21.09-21.12; Dec. 21.12-21.15; Jan. 21.15-21.18; Feb. 21.18-21.21; Mar. 21.21-21.24; Apr. 21.24-21.27; May 21.27-21.30; June 21.30-21.33; July 21.33-21.36; Aug. 21.36-21.39; Sept. 21.39-21.42; Oct. 21.42-21.45; Nov. 21.45-21.48; Dec. 21.48-21.51; Jan. 21.51-21.54; Feb. 21.54-21.57; Mar. 21.57-21.60; Apr. 21.60-21.63; May 21.63-21.66; June 21.66-21.69; July 21.69-21.72; Aug. 21.72-21.75; Sept. 21.75-21.78; Oct. 21.78-21.81; Nov. 21.81-21.84; Dec. 21.84-21.87; Jan. 21.87-21.90; Feb. 21.90-21.93; Mar. 21.93-21.96; Apr. 21.96-22.00; May 22.00-22.03; June 22.03-22.06; July 22.06-22.09; Aug. 22.09-22.12; Sept. 22.12-22.15; Oct. 22.15-22.18; Nov. 22.18-22.21; Dec. 22.21-22.24; Jan. 22.24-22.27; Feb. 22.27-22.30; Mar. 22.30-22.33; Apr. 22.33-22.36; May 22.36-22.39; June 22.39-22.42; July 22.42-22.45; Aug. 22.45-22.48; Sept. 22.48-22.51; Oct. 22.51-22.54; Nov. 22.54-22.57; Dec. 22.57-22.60; Jan. 22.60-22.63; Feb. 22.63-22.66; Mar. 22.66-22.69; Apr. 22.69-22.72; May 22.72-22.75; June 22.75-22.78; July 22.78-22.81; Aug. 22.81-22.84; Sept. 22.84-22.87; Oct. 22.87-22.90; Nov. 22.90-22.93; Dec. 22.93-22.96; Jan. 22.96-23.00; Feb. 23.00-23.03; Mar. 23.03-23.06; Apr. 23.06-23.09; May 23.09-23.12; June 23.12-23.15; July 23.15-23.18; Aug. 23.18-23.21; Sept. 23.21-23.24; Oct. 23.24-23.27; Nov. 23.27-23.30; Dec. 23.30-23.33; Jan. 23.33-23.36; Feb. 23.36-23.39; Mar. 23.39-23.42; Apr. 23.42-23.45; May 23.45-23.48; June 23.48-23.51; July 23.51-23.54; Aug. 23.54-23.57; Sept. 23.57-23.60; Oct. 23.60-23.63; Nov. 23.63-23.66; Dec. 23.66-23.69; Jan. 23.69-23.72; Feb. 23.72-23.75; Mar. 23.75-23.78; Apr. 23.78-23.81; May 23.81-23.84; June 23.84-23.87; July 23.87-23.90; Aug. 23.90-23.93; Sept. 23.93-23.96; Oct. 23.96-24.00; Nov. 24.00-24.03; Dec. 24.03-24.06; Jan. 24.06-24.09; Feb. 24.09-24.12; Mar. 24.12-24.15; Apr. 24.15-24.18; May 24.18-24.21; June 24.21-24.24; July 24.24-24.27; Aug. 24.27-24.30; Sept. 24.30-24.33; Oct. 24.33-24.36; 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Cable splicing, piece work, can earn from \$4 to \$6 per day; exp. not necessary.
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type work; steady work; good conditions.
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Several, with engine room experience preferred and over 21 years of age.
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mobile and hand gear machine. LAWSON MFG. CO., 230 W. Wabash-st.
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Eight experienced feeders for Gordon and Universal presses; no layoffs; will pay \$16.50 per week for 4 weeks; \$17.50 after that, with good prospects to make more in a short time.

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Would consider buying small plant. John Smith Co., 25 E. Madison-st.
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WABASH AND AUTO SCREW MACHINES. STEADY WORK. GOOD PAY. **SEE FORD, 301 S. JEFFERSON ST. FLOOR.**

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First class tool designers on punch and die or jig and fixture work.
Those having experience can secure permanent positions in an essential industry.
Call or write, giving age, technical training, experience, and approximate salary expected.

Western Electric Co., Inc.,

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Experienced on jig and fixture work; permanent positions in an essential industry. **Findeisen & Kropf Mfg. Co., 2559 W. 21st-st.**

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fitters who can do shell plating; leave town; good wages. Write or call Mr. B. O'Bannon, 1548 McCormick Bldg.

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Good wages, steady work. Apply Western Electric Co., 48th-av. and 24th-st.

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In condition. sacrifice \$30
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Perfect. \$170. Cent. 1734.
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All the World Loves Khaki

Especially the Little Boy World

THEREFORE the Boys' Own Room is answering many calls these days for Play Suits, Overalls, Trousers, and Sports Suits made of this practical fabric.

Khaki Norfolk Suits, \$7.50

Sizes 7 to 16 years.

Khaki Sports Suits—\$5

Sizes 6 to 16 years

Khaki Trousers—\$1.50 and \$3

Sizes 6 to 16 years

Khaki Overalls—\$1.50

Sizes 3 to 10 years

Khaki Coveralls—Made with long

sleeves and long legs, in one piece.

\$2.25. Sizes 3 to 14.

The Boys' Own Room, Fourth Floor.

Little Tots' Cooling Summer Clothes

THERE are cool-looking, cool-to-wear slips of tinted batistes for wee girls. Sizes 2 to 6. \$5.95.

Play Frocks distinguished by good making and fabrics come in practical brown cottons, with hand embroidered white repp collars and cuffs. \$2.25.

The Juvenile Floor—the Fourth.



Help Win the War by Canning

FOR our allies and soldiers in war-ridden Europe as well as for ourselves, it has become a patriotic duty to "can all we can." Our task is a tremendous one and all women are asked to help in the food conservation campaign.

Our Household Utilities Section offers many labor-saving devices:

Sealfast Fruit Jars—Glass-covered with patent fasteners; ½ pints, \$1.35 dozen; pints, \$1.50 dozen; quarts, \$1.65 dozen; 2 quarts, \$2 doz.

Jelly Glasses—Tin covers, 40c dozen.

Steam Pressure Cookers—\$11.50 to \$36.

Wire Rack Holder—To be used in wash boiler; holds 8 jars, 50c each.

Jelly Strainer—Prices 12c to 75c each.

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Potato Ricer or Fruit Press—With easily cleaned, heavily tinned cup, 30c each.

Household Utilities Section, Ninth Floor.

Desk Sets, \$3

THESE inexpensive sets come in colors to harmonize with most rooms. Set contains blotter, stationery rack, pen tray, and ink stand. Others from 50c upward.

Second Floor, Wabash Avenue.

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A CHARMING feature of the garden is a Bath where the birds can gather and enjoy these hot days. From \$1.35 to \$3. Larger Bird Baths on cement pedestals and a complete line of ornamental accessories for the garden, are also shown.

Second Floor, Wabash Avenue.

The Annual Summer Sale of Towels



Every home requires an additional supply of Towels during the Summer months of lake bathing and week-end guests. This Sale was originated to meet the increased need of good Towels, and as in the past, every Towel is an extra value, arranged especially for this Summer selling. The provident housewife will select a good supply while these prices are in effect:

200 doz. 18x36 in. Soft Absorbent Hemmed Huck Towels, doz. \$2.
200 doz. 17x32 inch Double Yarn Hem'd Huck Towels, doz. \$2.25.
200 dozen 18x36 inch, doz. \$2.50.
400 dozen 18x36 inch, doz. \$2.65.
500 dozen 19x38 inch, doz. \$3.

100 dozen 20x40 inch Union Hemmed Huck Towels, doz. \$4.
200 dozen 18x35 inch, doz. \$5.50.
100 dozen 18x35 inch, hemstitched, doz. \$6.
75 doz. 20x35 in. Heavy Irish Hemstitched Huck Towels, doz. \$7.50.
75 dozen 22x38 inch, doz. \$9.

Bleached Hemmed Bath Towels, Special Values, dozen, \$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$6.

Irish Pure Linen Satin Damask Cloths, size 2x2 yards, each, \$5.
Irish Pure Linen Satin Damask Cloths, 2x2½ yards, each, \$6.25.

Irish Pure Linen Satin Damask Napkins, 22x22 in., doz., \$6.00.
Irish Pure Linen Satin Damask Napkins, 20x20 in., doz., \$6.50.

Second Floor, North Room.



As a service to visitors in the city and to our patrons, we announce the early receipt of a number of

NEW MODELS DELINEATING ADVANCE AUTUMN STYLES

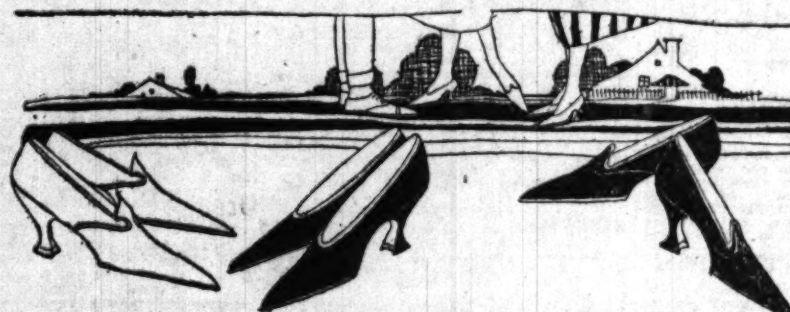
These are now on display in the Apparel and Millinery Sections. As a guide to forthcoming modes and as an assortment from which to make selections for immediate wear, these displays hold much of interest.

The Vacationist Has Need of a Coat

THE chilly evenings on the country house veranda, the days when one looks on at tennis or golf tournaments, or reads a good book on the steamer deck, all demand a Wrap for comfort. It is interesting many women to find how smart are the Coats now reduced.

Such Sharp Reductions have been made on all broken assortments of Women's Silk and Cloth Coats that the vacationist will be delighted at the savings offered her now. Prices are much lower than they will be later for equal qualities.

Women's Coats, Sixth Floor, North Room, State Street.



Little Prices on Misses' Coats and Suits

A SURPRISING opportunity to pick up a serviceable Suit or Coat for vacation and early Autumn wear, these reduced prices bring good, dependable fabrics, the Spring styles and our own careful standards of making.

Wool Jersey and Cloth Short Coats—Reduced to \$12.75

Delightful for wear with light frocks and especially suitable for Summer wear.

Cloth Suits, Reduced to \$15—Cloth Suits and Coats, Reduced to \$17.50—Full-length Coats, Reduced to \$22.50.

Sixth Floor, North Room.

Of Interest to Practically Every Woman Smart Summer Pumps, \$3.85

THE price is so low that even if a woman has no immediate need of new Pumps, it is likely she will wish to share in this saving.

2,000 Pair, Many Styles—White Canvas—Black Glazed Kid, Patent Leather, Calfskin

Leats and leathers are ideally suited for warm days. The styles are designed for wear with light frocks, as well as street suits and frocks. Several of many styles are illustrated above.

These show the graceful, dainty lines of the lasts. All sizes in the assortment, although not every style. Early selection is an advantage.

Women's Shoes, Fourth Floor, South Room.

July Clearances

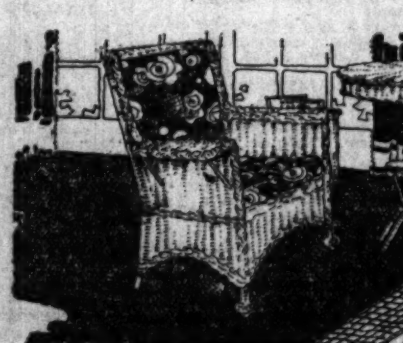
In Upholstery Sections

FURNISHINGS for any room in the home may be had at advantageous prices in this clearance of broken lines and discontinued patterns.

Lace Curtains Drapery Fabrics Table Scarfs Pillows Couch Covers Portieres Cretonnes Furniture Coverings

5000 Remnants—Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics Lengths one-half to 3 yards; 10c to \$5.

Fifth Floor, Wabash Avenue.



THE economy of quality: Fifty years' experience in quality merchandising supports our conviction that the best is often the cheapest in the end, and gives more satisfaction throughout the period of its use.

For this reason we give preference to quality when a slight addition in cost insures a substantial increase in service value. Nowadays, more than ever before, quality is an important essential in merchandise, and should be the first thought of the thrifty. Good materials, sound construction, perfect fit, authentic style—these form the combination called quality; they give service; they spell, in the long run, true economy.

New Georgette Crepe Blouses, \$6

MANY new styles have just come, as sheer as the hottest weather makes welcome, as original as the most fastidious woman could ask. Simple, tuck-trimmed styles are offered at \$6; while at \$8.75 there is a new model, made with the well-liked vestee front and cuffs embroidered with rose petals and eyelets. It is all white and trimmed with hemstitching.

Thousands of Wash Blouses—\$2.25—\$2.50—\$3.95

Literally thousands of Blouses are here, in preparation for the selection of women who realize what a wide supply is essential to summertime charm and comfort.

Sixth Floor, Middle Room.

Special for a Limited Time—10 months' subscription to the New and Better McCall's Magazine, 49c. Each number contains the full issue of McCall's Patterns.

Pattern Sections, Second Floor and Basement.



Mid-Victorian

This morning all women who love precious Lace Shawls are invited to a display of these, draped without cutting and semi-made into Summer Wraps and Dinner Gowns. An early view is desirable.

Summer 1918

Second Floor, South Room.

Amazingly low prices have been placed on the Shawls in this collection—\$15, \$20, \$25.

The Store in War Work

THE VITAL QUESTION OF FOOD

The Drive for Food Conservation the week of July 8 will go far toward interesting and instructing those of us who hold the "Home Lines" in the fundamentals of food saving and waste elimination. The Food Conservation Bureau at 28 S. Wabash, under the able direction of Mrs. Charles Munroe, is waging a veritable Food War these days.

At the War Service Bureau on the Third Floor there will be stationed all during the week of the Drive, a Domestic Science expert from the Food Conservation Bureau, who will gladly answer any questions pertaining to food substitutes and values.

Third Floor, South Room.

Antique Lace Shawls

THESE exquisite tracteries of black Lace are more like cobweb gossamer than man's contribution to woman's adornment. Woven years ago on hand machines by the French, they duplicate the charm of the most priceless Belgian laces.

Although Fashion's whims have displaced the graceful shawl of our grandmothers' days, we noticed the extreme adaptability of these—their emphatic charm when used over white satin foundations and weighted with scintillant jet ornaments—and purchased all the collector had, about forty Shawls in all.

Second Floor, South Room.

When your Sammy comes marching home

—Have you provided for his return to civil life? Ask about our soldier's and sailor's benefit plan.

Savings deposited on or before July 12th will draw 3% interest from July 1st.

FOREMAN BROS BANKING CO

SOUTHWEST CORNER LA SALLE & WASHINGTON STREETS

RESTS AND HOTELS.

CANADA.

NEW JERSEY.

REST AT THE CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE

Where the windows frame million dollar pictures of peaks, lakes and glaciers.

"In the Lake, ever changing, is Beauty herself, as nearly visible to the mortal eyes as she may ever be."

In the heart of the

Canadian Pacific Rockies

Alpine climbing with Swiss guides—trails to Lakes in the Clouds—metropolitan cuisine.

Get to know Canada better—your nearest ally.

ASK FOR RESORT TOUR NO. 14.

THOS. J. WALL, Gen. Agt. Pass' Dept. Canadian Pacific Railway, 148 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MICHIGAN.

HOTEL FORT SHELBY \$1.50 to \$3.00

Detroit, Mich.

The Grand Hotel Mackinac Island, Mich.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LOGAN BALLARD & JOSEPH BALLARD

MINNESOTA.

Send your vacation in Minnesota this year. Write today for Aeroplans Visa Map. Free on request.

Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota Association 1101 Commerce Building, Saint Paul

WISCONSIN.

OAKWOOD GREEN LAKE WISCONSIN

Hotel and cottages; private baths, with hot and cold water; golf, tennis, fishing, boating.

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Blum's

CONGRESS HOTEL AND ANNEX
524 MICHIGAN BOUL.

Continue Special Sales

Clearance Sales now in progress involve practically all remaining apparel for immediate wear—selections still are extensive owing to the vast collection for which this establishment is justly noted:

| | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------|
| Suits (Tailored and Semi-Dress Effects) | Formerly \$65 to \$85 | \$35 to \$45 |
| Coats and Capes | Formerly \$95 to \$150 | \$55 to \$65 |
| Dresses (For Street and Afternoon Wear) | Formerly \$75 to \$95 | \$45 to \$55 |
| | Formerly \$55 to \$75 | \$25 to \$35 |
| | Formerly \$75 to \$95 | \$45 to \$55 |



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OAKWOOD GREEN LAKE WISCONSIN

Hotel and cottages; private baths, with hot and cold water; golf, tennis, fishing, boating.

Help Crush the
Join the Ar
526 South State

VOLUME LX

M

BARE KAIS
CASH BAC
GOTHAM P

Dr. E. A. Ru
Held for Ey
Mail Stock

New York, July 8.—Dr.

Rumely, vice president

of the Mail and Express

was arrested here tonight

by Attorney General Le

with perjury in a report

Palmer, alien property

The warrant was issued

commissioner upon the

Attorney General Lewis,

conducting an investigat

time into the affairs of the

The attorney general

Rumely purchased the

Mail and Express comp

1916, from Henry L. Stodd

in doing so he acted on

Imperial German govern

Over Million in

It is charged further

German government paid

ly in several transactions

with the purchase of the

900. The payments, it

were concealed until their

discovery by investigat

department of justice at

York state attorney gene

Two years ago the New

and the Providence Jour

statements to the effect

had been bought with Ge

turned by Dr. Albert.

In an